The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,396.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1869.

Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Saunders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th December at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Galle	14
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapatam	17
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	10	,, Coconada	22
,, Calicut	10	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Beypore	10	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Cochin	11	,, Gopalpore	24
,, Tuticorin	12	,, False Point	25
,, Colombo	13	Arrive Calcutta	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherris district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 209 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November, at noon.

Up.	Nov.	Down.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Bussorah	17
,, Kurrachee.......Dec.	3	,, Fao	17
,, Guadur	4	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	7	,, Linga	21
,, Bunder Abbas	9	,, Bunder Abbas	23
,, Linga	10	,, Muscat	25
,, Bushire	13	,, Guadur	27
,, Fao	14	,, Kurrachee	29
Arrive Bussorah	15	Arrives Bombay.......Jan.	1

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 22nd November, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 27th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 26th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Cradock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy............ Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,

For LANDING and SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION and COMMISSION.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. A. CARVALHO is AUTHORIZED to SIGN for ME per procuration from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1869. FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

SPILLER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING

BACHELOR'S COOKING APPARATUS,

	Cash. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.	
Containing Grate, Kettle, Spirit Pan, and Frying Pan in locked box complete	22	8	25	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship LALLA ROOKH, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Willis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Willis, ship Lalla Rookh.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAMRAO MOROJEE has agreed to mortgage to MARWADI GOMA PITA, MULLOOKA GOOLABCHUND, JETTA AKHA, and DHUNRAJ GOOLAL among other things the following property. All persons having any claim thereto, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, lease or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the undersigned, Solicitor to the Mortgagees at his Office, No. 11 Forbes Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference thereto.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the Native Town of Bombay, near the grand Portuguese Church near Bhooleshwar, which said house is assessed under No. 18, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north and east by property of Bhasker Soonderjee, on the south by the property of Wittoba Shunker Senoy, and on the west by the property of Venayek Paradker.—Dated this 26th day of November 1869.

JOHN CLEARY,
Mortgagees' Solicitors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of Sha VIRPAR SOJPAR, deceased.

Nagjee Soday.............................Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Applicant, as the Executor, according to the tenor of the said Will, all persons concerned or interested in the said Estate are hereby informed thereof.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

Bombay, 25th November 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 2nd proximo, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about one hundred and thirty-seven Native CONVICTS, with two Native Warders and the proportionate Military Guard, and one subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the Provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Master of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Master of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of the articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the voyage, the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th November 1869.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms

Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

THE INDIAN ARMY GAZETTE,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

Published at Simla every Tuesday.

Terms of Subscription.

	In advance.	With postage.	In arrear.	With postage.
Quarterly	5 0	5 12	6 0	6 12
Half-yearly	9 0	10 8	12 0	13 8
Yearly	16 0	19 0	18 0	21 0

A single copy 8 annas. Broken periods of a month charged as whole month.

Terms of Advertising.

Per line, 2 annas for first three insertions, 1½ anna for subsequent insertions, under 8 lines one rupee.

Contract rates may be obtained on application at the Station Press.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed to the care of Mr. J. Elston, Station Press, Simla.

HEAL and SONS,

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. SAPOORJEE BOMANJEE in the firm of Messrs. CURSETJEE BOMANJEE & Co., at Bombay, and Messrs. CAWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co., at China, CEASED from the 4th day of NOVEMBER 1869.

CURSETJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1869.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company, are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed. BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY (Limited.)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000 (£250,000).

Head Offices, 35A Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

MINES and WORKS at Chota Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Contingent upon the approaching completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to within a short distance of the Collieries, the undersigned is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of STEAM, HOUSE, or RUBBLE COAL, of a superior quality, any quantities up to and at the rate of 150,000 maunds per mensem.

By order,
N. WOLLASTON,
Acting Manager, N. C. & I. Company, Limited.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 30th June last, WILL BE PAID at this Office, to the Shareholders in India, on and after the 26TH INSTANT.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to 27th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2¼ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, }

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz. :—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 22nd November 1869.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"

6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE BEG to CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the SEASON.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each Overland Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, and a splendid Selection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises. MEIFFRE, NEVEU, & Co.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., at Butcher's Island (where it is now stacked) 9,000 Tons of STEAM COAL, more or less, the property of Her Majesty's Government.

Terms of Sale—The Coal will be put up by Auction at an upset price of Rs. 12, in quantities of 3,000 Tons each; and the Sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a Deposit of 25 per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of Sale; and good Security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance (of the offer by Government, or the Deposits will be forfeited and the Coal resold for the benefit of the State.

The Coal will be weighed and delivered from the Scale; and it is to be taken indiscriminately from the heaps, as it now stand, by the Purchasers, and must be removed within fifty (50) days from the date of the Delivery Order, at a rate of not less than 60 Tons per day. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, from persons willing to supply SHIP TONNAGE, for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta of about (80) Eighty Tons of Amandevi Coir, be the same more or less, which is now ready for Shipment, without delay.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies, or two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in Bundles, which must be preserved entire and delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel, or authorised Agent for the owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the Bundles counted and to sign the Bill of Lading or such other document connected with the lading of the articles, as the Acting Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir, in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ,,	,, 2,600
6 ,, ,,	,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN,

3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

* KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

		Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	,, Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	,,	32	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	,,	27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

		Rs.	as
COGNAC, Old Pale	Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale	Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale	White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM		22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality		21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)		21	0
IRISH WHISKEY		23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY		21	0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

			Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON	Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN	Black capsule	,,	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER	Blue capsule	,,	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE	Yellow capsule	,,	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN	Green capsule	,,	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac)	Red capsule	,,	15 8	9 0
MEDOC	White capsule	,,	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES	Red capsule	,,	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 ,, ,, ,, 42 per ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,, ,, 21 per ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, a small Consignment of—

PALE DRY SHERRY, by direct importation from Xeres, at Rs 20 per dozen.

OLD PORT WINE, black seal, direct from Oporto, and a very good invalid wine, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, at Rs. 36 per dozen.

9, Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

BEER and STOUT.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.

In Quarts.............at Rs. 6 per doz.
In Pints............. ,, 4 ,,

GUINNESS' STOUT, botted by FRIEND.

In Quarts.............at Rs. 6 per doz.
In Pints............. ,, 4 ,,

Taking a whole Cask of 8 doz. Pints or 4 doz. Quarts, the price is reduced to Rs. 5-12 for Quarts and Rs. 3-8 for Pints—Cash.

9, Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.

Just received ex "Amiral Jurien de la Graviére"

MEDOC VIEUX	at Rs. 10	per dozen	quarts.
Do.	,, 6	,,	pints.
PAUILLAC	,, 11	,,	quarts.
Do.	,, 6-8	,,	pints.
ST. ESTEPHE	,, 13	,,	quarts.
Do.	,, 7-8	,,	pints.
MARGAUX	,, 16	,,	quarts.

Five per cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux :—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	,,	4 ,,	,, 12	,,
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	,,	1 ,,	,, 15	,,
1864 Chateau Larose	,,	1 ,,	,, 20	,,
1864 Chateau Lafitte	,,	1 ,,	,, 25	,,
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	,,	1 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. 10 ,,	,,	1 ,,	,, 30	,,
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	,,	1 ,,	,, 20	,,
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	,,	2 ,,	,, 18	,,
Do. red ,,	,,	2 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. Amontillado	,,	2 ,,	,, 26	,,
Robertson's blue seal	,,	1 ,,	,, 16	,,

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts	Rs. 22
CLARET LEOVILLE	,,	17
,, MOUTON	,,	17
,, LARMONT	,,	15
,, St. JULIEN	,,	10
CHABLIS	,,	17
BARSAC	,,	17
WHISKEY, Irish	,,	10
,, Scotch	,,	18
CURACAO	,,	15
MARASCHINO	,,	15
FINE CHAMPAGNE	,,	24
,, ,,	Per 2 dozen pints	28

BLACKWELL & Co.

17th November, 1869.

WANTED.

BOARD.—Two GENTLEMEN can have accommodation with a quiet family in Rampart Row. Address No. 300, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, Furnished, one of the BEST ROOMS in Grant Buildings. Apply 3001, office of this Paper.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR WEDDING BREAKFASTS.

MOTTO CRACKERS, elegantly wrapped in silver paper, and tied with white velvet.

FANCY CHOCOLATES in a variety of prettily decorated covers.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

A handsome selection of plain Meerschaum with real Amber Mouth-pieces, or mounted with engraved Silver bands and revolving covers, just received from the

BEST MAKERS IN VIENNA.

		Cash. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.
Astel Cutty	from	9 0	to	20 0
Albert	,,	9 0	to	30 0
Belgic	,,	7 8	to	30 0
Billiards	,,	9 0	to	30 0
Billiards, French	,,	7 8	to	30 0
Billiards, Straight	,,	7 0	to	30 0
Cutty	,,	6 8	to	20 0
Eagle's Claw	,,	10 8	to	75 0
Health	,,	9 0	to	20 0
Pear-shaped	,,	9 0	to	20 0
Prince's	,,	9 0	to	30 0
Yachter's	,,	9 0	to	30 0

ALSO A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Meerschaum Bowls, with Cherry Stems and Amber Mouth-piece	from	10 8	to	45 0

AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Briar Wood Pipes, with real Amber, or Horn, Mouth-pieces in a variety of shapes and sizes	from	1 0	to	12 0

The above is by far the most complete collection of Pipes ever offered in Bombay, and offers to smokers a choice rarely to be met with, at rates far below those usually charged.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons, Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red	—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red	—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	21 0
27 0	1	White	—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White	—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White	—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White	—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

33 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Erbach ditto 1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen ditto 1862	30 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
12 0	Jamaica Rum	10 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

	Curaçoa	39 0
	Maraschino de Zara	39 0
	Noyeau	39 0
	Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 8
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.

Manufactured from all
CAVITE TOBACCO.

Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.

QUEEN'S HAVANNAHS.

Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.
Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY. 24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 38s. and 40s.	,,
CHAMPAGNE.—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	,,
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	,,
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	,,
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	,,
Do. (good body) 32s. 38s. and 54s.	,,
BRANDY 28s. 32s. and 52s.	,,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Jouvin's best make	2 12
Gent.'s ditto ditto all colours	3 0
Gent.'s Tan for driving	3 0
Gent.'s Coloured Doe ditto, Capped Leather	3 8
Military White Doe	3 8

The above are specially prepared for India and sewn with thread.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8
Superfine ditto ditto	21 0 to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0
Mixed Silk and Cotton	25 0
Lisle Thread, plain	21 0
Ditto striped	24 0 to 25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0
Pure Merino ditto	6 0
Pure Grey ditto	7 8
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8
Wove and Printed Flannel, each	10 0
Silk and Wool, each	10 8
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0
The Rotten Row	3 0
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street	3 0
The O. K. Thing	3 0
Scarf of the Period	3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to 4 0
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8 0
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to 12 8
Morocco Leather Bags	10 0 to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 6 8
Witney Rugs, special for India, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8
English Overland Chairs ....Rs. 10,	12 8 to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
Wave Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0
Spun Silk do.	25 0

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0
Drab Shells	10 0 to 12 0
Opera	12 0
Small Black and Drab Felts— High Jerome Cantab Isis Marlboro' Worthing Blenheim	7 8
Richmond Straw under	8 8
Elwood's Patent Helmets— Shooting Hunting Riding	10 0 to 16 0
High Crown with Felt Turban	18 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to 22 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production.) Pall Mall Belgium Shakspeare Regent Indian West End	Three-fold, all Linen Rs. 7 p. doz.
The above with Ties attached	Rs. 7 8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Gold Solitaires, plain	15 0 to 50 0
Do. do. chased	15 0 to 30 0
Gold Sleeve Links	18 0 to 30 0
,, Shirt Studs	14 0 to 30 0
,, Collar Studs	8 0 to 9 0
,, Scarf Rings	10 0 to 15 0
,, Scarf Pins	18 0 to 21 0

A large assortment of Lund's Patent Solitaires and Studs.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered Angolas for Trousers
Riding Cords, Whip Cords
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Scotch Angolas
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning
Blue Walking Coats

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Single Wigan Sheets	
Double do.	
Pillow Cases	
Damask Napkins	
Damask Table Cloths, to dine from four to twenty persons	
Double Damask do.	
Gent.'s Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 8 to 25 0
Scotch do.	6 0
Coloured Borders	6 0
French Cambric, hem-stitched	18 0 to 24 0
Do. Coloured Borders	

N.B.—The prices above quoted are for ready money, without Discount.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

LONDON PRICES,

With lowest importation charges only.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED WARE.

THE CARLTON CLUB SIDE DISH, OR BREAKFAST DISH, OR CURRY DISH,

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced. In this elegant and novel Entrée Dish, the Revolving Cover turns on two centres, and is made to close under the Dish, where it is not visible.

This novelty is specially suitable for Presentation. Rs. 115.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.

Each in Four Pieces; the set of Four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

These Dishes are also sold in sets of Two, forming 8 Dishes at pleasure.

The ST. JAMES'S pattern; much admired for its neatness combined with elegance; of plain oval shape with beaded mountings, best silver-plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375.

The BUCKINGHAM PALACE pattern; a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly silver-plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. From Rs. 225 to Rs. 400.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES.

Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two, forming 8 Dishes.

From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375 per set of four.

(Various Patterns to suits the Side Dishes.)

COVERS FOR TUMBLERS, CLARET GLASSES, WINE GLASSES, CUPS, &c.,

TWO PATTERNS,

Plain and Fluted.

The use of these Articles on the Table may be said to be indispensable in India.

Each pattern is in Three sizes, and each Article is fitted with an under-rim to prevent the Cover from slipping off.

FIRST or LARGE SIZE.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups, Squat Champagne Glasses, &c., &c., each Rs. 2-4.

SECOND or MEDIUM SIZE.—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 1-12.

THIRD or SMALL SIZE.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 1-0.

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER, FOR "PEPPER, SALT & CAYENNE."

The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for Pepper, of Opaque Cream White for Salt, and of Ruby for Cayenne. Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

CRUET STANDS,

Of beautiful design and workmanship.

Hall-marked Silver tops and of the best Cut Glass, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 90 each.

An excellent and servicable 6 Bottle Cruet is supplied for Rs. 25.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

(THREE PATTERNS ARE KEPT IN STOCK.)

PLAIN PATTERN, LILY PATTERN, KING'S PATTERN.

These articles are of first-class manufacture and are sold at the lowest cash price.

Complete Half set of PLAIN	Rs. 75
Complete Half set of LILY	100
Complete Half set of KING'S	115

The above are richly silvered on best German Silver, and are highly recommended. Inferior sets at lower rates.

BUTTER POTS,

With Strainer.

Elegant Patterns, from Rs. 16 each.

ROUND SALVERS,

From Rs. 12 to Rs. 32 each.

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP, AND REVERSIBLE WINE-CUPS.

The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.

In Hard White Metal, Electro-Silvered	Rs. 14
Also in Pure Silver, Hall Marked	120
Also in German Silver, Plated Richly	32

FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS.

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per set.

These very useful articles are now generally adopted in England by all the Clubs and Hotels, and by most private families.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Each set handsomely fitted in a Mahogany Case.

The set of 12 Knives and 12 Forks, from Rs. 40.

FISH CARVERS.

Each pair in a Leather case.

From Rs. 20 each pair.

TANKARDS AND DRINKING CUPS, RICHLY SILVERED, and the INSIDE ELECTRO-GILT.

From Rs. 25 each.

THE BACCHUS TANKARD.

A beautiful work of art, of first rate workmanship and design. It holds about eight pints, and is well suited for Cup; it has the new shield protector for pouring out. Rs. 126.

(The London price of this is £12-12, but SOUNDY & Co. have received special instructions to bring it prominently to public notice, and have placed the London price to induce sales.)

Every variety of articles suitable for the table, in

RICHLY SILVERED WARE,

Can be had at greatly reduced rates for cash only.

TABLE CUTLERY.

THROUGH RIVETTED IVORY HANDLES.

A speciality manufactured for SOUNDY & Co. The complete set, Rs. 32.

PATENT CUTLERY.

A considerable reduction has been made in the price of this unequalled cutlery.

The complete set, Rs. 49-12.

TABLE LAMPS—ARGAND AND ARGYLE.

SOUNDY & Co. have received special instructions to offer these at cost price, without importation charges. The Lamps are in various sizes and patterns, of beautiful and unusual design.

In lacquered Bronze, from ....Rs. 30 per pair.
In superbly Cut Glass, from .... 70 per pair.

It can be confidently affirmed that, taking into account the excellence of the above Argand and Argyle Lamps, they cannot be equalled for reasonableness of price. Inspection of them is invited.

DISH COVERS.

A bargain for any one requiring an exceedingly handsome set of ELECTRO SILVERED DISH COVERS,

One of 20 inches. | One of 14 inches.
One of 18 inches. | One of 14 inches.

Offered at the reduced price of £14, or Rs. 140.

REDUCED PRICES OF PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

HANDSOME ELECTRO-SILVERED BISCUIT BOXES.

From Rs. 20 each.

RICHLY SILVERED TEA & COFFEE SETS.

TEA POT, COFFEE POT, CREAM EWER, SUGAR BASIN.

From Rs. 90 the set.

SARDINE BOXES.

From Rs. 18 each.

An elegant article made expressly to hold a Sardine Tin.

SODA-WATER BOTTLE STANDS.

From Rs. 12 each.

BEER MUGS,

WITH GLASS BOTTOMS.

From Rs. 10 each.

EGG BOILERS.

From Rs. 8 each.

HALL-MARKED SILVER PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

CHILDREN'S MUGS, CHILDREN'S KNIFE & FORK.

A set of KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, & MUG, enclosed in handsome case. All at the REDUCED RATES.

IN RICHLY ELECTRO-GILT WARE.

TEA SET, ON AN ARTISTIC SALVER.

From Rs. 126 per set.

These miniature sets are particularly suitable as Birthday, Wedding, or Christening Presents. The London price, £12-12, or Rs. 126, is fixed, in order to bring them into notice with the public of India.

UNIVERSAL BINOCULAR,

WITH THREE TRANSPOSING LENSES.

The best manufactured, Rs. 60

LOYSELL'S

TEA and COFFEE

PERCOLATOR.

From Rs. 10 each.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet and dull, without any material change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	635
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	212½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,730
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	„11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	190
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,320
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	345

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	325
200	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co	9,000
330	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,050
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,100
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	219.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	195.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	52
25	13½	...	Do. China	5¼
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
300	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	245
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,975
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	710
9,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,250
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	„	10-4
Carolas	„	220
Mexican Dollars	„	220
Five-Franc Pieces	„	203
Bar Silver	„	106-1
Gold Leaf	„	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	16
Australian Gold	„	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent.	108⅝
Four per cent.	94¼
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	105

CALCUTTA.—20TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents at Rs 94-0 or 6-0 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs 108-2, and small sums at Rs 108-4 to 108-6.

5½ per cents at Rs 112-10 and 112-12.

15 years Debentures, a small piece, at Rs 108-8.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 25.

Baldwin, Ensign, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

Keith, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Wellington.

Sinclair, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Harris, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

LeGeyt, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Neemuch.

Bellairs, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Hannagan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.

Drummond, Lieutenant, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on duty, to Chalisgaum.

Probyn, Captain, Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, on duty, to Khandeish.

Robertson, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Khundwa.

Macbean, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, on sick leave, to Europe.

Leven, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, on furlough, to Europe.

Keith, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Kamptee.

Bellairs, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kamptee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 24th November, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

6th Regiment N I—Major F T Cornewall, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer.

With reference to G O C dated 13th instant, the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army will also accompany the Commander-in-Chief to Bombay.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Major R R Gillespie, 106th Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This officer is available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Cornet H F Berkely, 3rd Hussars from 9th November to 29th November 1869, in extension, to remain at Agra on medical certificate.

Lieutenant L L A Wise, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, from 14th November to 14th December 1869, in extension, to remain at Poorundhur on medical certificate.

Ensign N P Dunne, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, from 12th November to 16th December 1869, to proceed to Ghizree on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 25.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. B. Horsbrugh, General List, Bengal Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain F. H. Segrave, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahal Districts, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant R. M. Chambers, Adjutant 5th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

Major, J. F. Berthon, Staff Corps, Superintendent Cattle Farm, at Alligaum, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under Rule 11 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The leave, on medical certificate, granted to Surgeon Major J. R. Miller, officiating Examiner of Medical Accounts, in G. G. O. No. 712 of 1869, is extended, on the same account, to the 18th December 1869.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel G. U. Price, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant J. Hudleston, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel G S. Macbean, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant George Elphinstone Erskine, Cadre 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain by Brevet from the 4th November 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain H. F. Hancock, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and twenty days, from January next, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

1st Hospital Assistant, Luximom Cuddum, is dismissed the Service.

Colonel C. Adams, Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, is appointed to the Brigade Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General Domville.

Major G. H. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with permission to proceed by the Overland route.

The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 17th Regiment N. I.—Captain Sidney Armstead Smith, Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain from the 8th March 1864, vice Cumming, retired.

Captain James Ducat, Staff Corps, to have the position of captain from the 16th September 1868, vice Hayward, deceased.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, Henry Vaughan to have the position of Major from the 1st March 1869, vice Reynolds, promoted and removed, in succession to Beale, deceased.

Infantry.—Major, Captain in Staff Corps, Henry Vaughan, Cadre 17th Regiment N. I., to have the position of Lieutenant Colonel from the 2nd August 1869, in succession to Anderson, deceased.

Cadre 17th Regt. N. I.—Captain Claude Malet Ducat, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major from the 2nd August 1869, vice Vaughan, promoted and removed.

Cadre 29th Regiment N. I.—Captain John Jopp, Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain from the 13th July 1869, vice Phillips, retired.

General List Infantry.—Captain John William Garick, 106th Foot to have the position of Captain from the 1st March 1869, vice Boulton, Cadre 31st N. I., promoted.

Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, Alexander Wood to have the position of Captain from the 2nd August 1869, vice Macleod, Cadre 31st N. I., promoted.

Captain James Ketchen to rank as Captain from 2nd August 1869, vice Castell, Cadre 4th Regt. N. I., promoted.

Captain, Lieut. in Staff Corps, Felix Walker Bean to have the position of Captain from the 24th August 1869, vice Newton, Cadre 11th Regiment N. I., deceased.

Lieutenant Alfred Hobart Wodehouse to be Captain from the 31st October 1869, vice William, Cadre 30th N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Piercy Henderson Greig to be Captain from the 31st October 1869, vice Wallace, Cadre 2nd Gr. N. I., promoted.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azum Nursoo Chintamun, acting. 1st Carkoon of Mandvee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Surat District.

Mr. A. R. Scoble to act as Advocate General during the absence of the Honourable Mr. White, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J. P. Green to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr. Scoble, or until further orders.

Azum Ramchundra Bapoojee, Head Carkoon of Talooka Jamkheir, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, in the Ahmednuggur District.

Lieutenant G. H. F. Codrington, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, has passed an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in Government Notification of 12th August 1863.

Captain E. W. Trevor, Second Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor, acted as District Superintendent of Police at that Station from 21st July 1869, during the absence of Lieutenant G. B. Simpson on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Westropp, Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, is allowed six weeks' privilege leave from 20th ultimo, in lieu of the preparatory leave for thirty days granted to him in Division Orders, N. D. A., of 19th idem.

Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Supernumerary Deputy Collector, Hydrabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, in the Hydrabad District.

Mr. W. S. Forman, Acting Third Assistant Collector of Rutnagherry, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Azum Nundshunkur Tooljashunkur, Mamlutdar of Unklesur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Broach District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. S. E. Manley, Cotton Inspector for Sattara, Sholapoor, Ahmednuggur, and Poona, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for 45 days.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, to act as Extra First Assistant to the Collector of Kaira for the Punch Mahals, during Mr. Propert's absence on leave.

Mr. C. M. Hogg, First Assistant Collector of Tanna, is allowed furlough for two years on private affairs, under Chapter I. Section 7 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868, from the date of sailing of the Second Mail Steamer in March next.

The Honourable A. F. Bellasis, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, under Sections 18 and 19 of the Covenanted Civil Service Rules of 1868.

Mr. L. Reid to Act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium during the Absence of the Honourable A. F. Bellasis.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff to act as First Assistant Collector of Canara, vice Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise.

Mr. W. H. Crowe acted as Second Assistant Collector of Poona from the 12th to the 28th September last, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald, Acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector in the Kurrachee District, has been allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for six weeks, from the 11th instant.

Meer Ameer Ali Khan, First Class Extra Assistant Collector in the Shikapoor District, was allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one month from the 9th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Ryan, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department, performed, in addition to his own, the duties of the Oriental Translator to Government, during the latter Officer's absence on privilege leave, from 2nd August to 12th September 1869, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel W. Kendall, R. E., received charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, from Captain R. S. Sellon, R. E., on the forenoon of the 16th November 1869.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Mr. Reinold, Assistant Engineer, held charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Sattara, from the 27th August to 31st October 1869, during the absence of Captain Penny, in the Madras Presidency on special duty.

Mr. Parry, Assistant Engineer, held charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Sholapore, from 29th August to 31st October 1869, during the absence of Mr. Campbell, in the Madras Presidency on special duty.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Komar Huttee, 11th November 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer:—

1st Battalion 11th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Peebles to be Colonel, from the 7th June 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain Robert S. Rouse, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Paymaster, vice Lukin, who exchanges. Dated 4th November 1869.

3rd Hussars.—Paymaster and Major Frederick W. Lukin from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Paymaster, vice Rouse, who exchanges. Dated 4th November 1869.

2nd Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Rose to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Addison, seconded on appointment as Brigadier General on the Bombay Establishment. Dated 20th October 1869.

Captain and Brevet Major, Local Lieutenant Colonel, Frederick Connor to be Major, without purchase, vice Rose promoted. Dated 20th October 1869.

Lieutenant DeL. R. Anderson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Connor, promoted. Dated 20th October 1869.

Lieutenant, Local Captain, Henry Flood to be Captain, without purchase, vice Anderson, who is supernumerary to the establishment. Dated 20th October 1869.

Ensign John Ferguson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Flood, promoted. Dated 20th October 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Landour Convalescent Depot.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. Chippendall, C. B., 1st Battalion 19th Foot, to be Commandant, vice Dawson, whose term of Command has expired. Dated 4th November 1869.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain C. R. Pennington, Staff Corps, late Adjutant of the Regiment, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, as a special case, vice Thomson, appointed Adjutant. Dated 6th November 1869.

7th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Logan, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Drummond, permitted to exchange appointment. Dated 9th November 1869.

Lieutenant F. C. W. Drummond, Adjutant, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Logan, permitted to exchange appointment. Dated 9th November 1869.

25th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. V. Ellis, from 1st Wing Subaltern 19th Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Farwell, appointed Quartermaster to 31st Native Infantry. Dated 9th November 1869.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment as specified:—

6th Foot—Lieutenant C. D'O. Bowers, 1st Battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

7th Foot.—Lieutenant C. H. Sheffield, 1st Battalion.

23th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel H. Pears, 1st Battalion.

Major G. S. Hallowes, 1st Battalion.

Captain J. I. Dobson, 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant A W Turnbull, 1st Battalion.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the names of the undermentioned Officers are to be added to the list of Officers detailed for duty at the depots of their regiments published in G. O. C. C. of the 4th October 1869, p. 450:—

1st Battalion, 11th Foot.—Lieutenant C. S. Bailey.

2nd Battalion, 25th Foot.—Captain N. C. Ramsay.

2nd Battalion, 60th Foot.—Lieutenant H. A. H. Ward.

Surgeon Major R. J. Atkinson is, at his own request, transferred from the 36th to the 35th Native Infantry, from date of arrival of the former corps at Meean Meer.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to join the Senior Department of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and to study therein from the 1st January to the 1st November 1870:—

Ensign H. F. Smith, 88th Foot.

Lieutenant H. C. Reynolds, 106th Foot.

The leave granted to Captain L. A. Powys, 59th Foot, in G. O. C. C. dated 13th October 1869, p. 457, is cancelled.

The leave granted to Lieutenant Colonel D. McNeill, Royal Artillery, in G. O. C. C, dated 18th September 1869, p. 428, is cancelled.

The leave granted to Cornet B. W. Blake, 20th Hussars, in G. O. C. C. dated 13th October 1869, p. 457, is cancelled

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. Ferris, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed to Lucknow and assume veterinary charge of the horses of the 5th Lancers, vice Stanley, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—25TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships	£1 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolums & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Mahi	Nacoda	Colombo, Oct. 24.
	Baron Macaulay	Cunningham	Rangoon, Oct. 6.
	Malta	Carrigall	Rangoon, Sept. 30.
	Fanny	Weir	Rangoon, Oct. 19.
	Zelica	Stephens	Rangoon, Oct. 19.
	J. F. O. Heyn	Broksch	Rangoon, Aug. 8.
	Nagpore	Trevellick	Bassein, Oct. 1.
	Criviotdale	Nicol	Calcutta, Aug. 10.
	East	Callender	Moulmain, Oct. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Emeu, Babot, bound to Hongkong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Jalawar, to Mauritius, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—November 20th, Steamer Moulmein, [B], J Ewart, Akyab 13th November, touched at Chittagong 18th November; Ships Neva, [B], James Mitchell, Glasgow 6th July; Roxdee, [B], G D vis, London 23rd July; Sivilla, [B], James Brock, Troon 6th July; City of Foo Chow, [B], J Tail, Glasgow 16th July; and Jonawur, [B], Wright, Bombay 12th October.

Particulars of vessel previously announced.—Barque Goodell, [American], L S Brackett, Liverpool 3rd July.

DEPARTURES.—Steamers Caina, Glenartney, Ship Her Majesty and Barque Nonantum.

REMARKS.—Galle, 19th—H M's Ship Kwung Tung from Port Blair arrived yesterday.

Galle, 20th.—H M's Ship Kwung Tung sailed for Bombay at 10-20 h.

The following is a list of passengers per s s Mooltan, sailing on the 23rd November:—

For Madras—Mr McCallum.

For King George's Sound—Mr William Brockman.

For Melbourne—Mrs Pearson, Rev. and Mrs C Gaustad and infant, Mr J K B Lawrence, Mr and Mrs Fraser, and Mr John T Cormack.

For Marseilles—Capt and Mrs R Money and family, Mr J H Adams, and Lieut Dundas.

For Southampton—Mrs C J Daniell and family, Miss E Naylor and servant, 2 Misses Thompson, Mr and Mrs Thorpe, Capt Pemberton and family, Mr and Mrs Manners and 3 children, Mr W H Heath and Mr John Stock.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 27th Nov., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Nov. 27	Saturday	Dec. 11
„	Dec. 4	„	„ 18
		„	„ 25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 26th Nov., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Nov. 26	Friday	Dec. 24
„	Dec. 10		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday .... Nov. 26 | Friday .... Dec. 24

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future, be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be prnted at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the 'Bombay Gazette" Press.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN

(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MONTRIOU—November 20th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Captain Montriou, Adjutant, 37th Bengal N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACGREGOR—MACFARLANE—November 17th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. W. Thomson, W. MacGregor, Esq., Tirhoot, to Jessie Jane, daughter of the late A. MacFarlane, Esq.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1869.

THE sound of tom-tom and of pipe and other noisy symptom of the natives' hearts being glad within them, which came to our ears on the evenings of the fifteenth and sixteenth of this month, announced that the natives were celebrating the feast of the goddess Tulsi, divine goddess of marriage, and that from the date of their rejoicing the marriage season of the higher castes had commenced. For the next two or three months, therefore, those of our fellow-countrymen whose misfortune it is to live within earshot of a native town or settlement, will have to listen to almost endless tom-toming to the never-ceasing screech of the unmelodious pipe. The annoyance, however, is small compared to the gratification it appears to give the many. Let every one enjoy himself after his own fashion, we will not criticise enjoyments, because we fail to appreciate them. Men of large property pinch themselves all the year round; a merchant, whose income is reckoned in thousands of pounds, sits down daily to a dinner which costs a few annas, and then spends willingly one or even two thousand pounds on his little son's nuptials. Rich men who are not misers, living meanly and yet spending magnificently on a marriage feast, is a phase of Oriental character with which we Western natives have little sympathy, and can, therefore, scarcely attempt to reason upon. We do not wish to cavil at it, nor do we wish to be impressive on the tom-toming, or the processions of bride and bridegroom from the tiny children placed on horses decked in fine clothes and looking helpless and victim-like—the fireworks and the other expensive accessories of an Indian marriage ceremony. From an European point of view it is, or might be, easy to look on and demonstrate what an utter waste of time and money it is, and how little real enjoyment can be got out of it. From the Oriental stand-point we will look at it then, and pronounce it good, and, for aught we know, not out of keeping with the Shastras. We do not wish either, in this place, to question the prudence or morality of these early marriages; we only wish to point out what harm they do the country. This is not the first notice we have taken of the subject; last year we tried to point out how the poorer people were all more or less financially crippled, in many cases ruined, by this excessive spending of money on a private ceremony; at present every man feels an obligation to spend money on his son's wedding as money was spent on his, and were he not to do so, his children would remain unmarried, and he and they be disgraced, and probably not allowed to associate with their fellows, would lose all that made life enjoyable, nay, bearable. Last year (or rather at the commencement of this year) we pointed out how in nearly every case the ryot must have recourse to the sowkar, who is more harmful than his brethren of the Western world, because he preys on an ignorant, untaught race, yet in a country where the action of the Courts in recovering debts is certain. And we tried to show (and it is not unreasonable to think) that though the sum borrowed be not large, say one hundred or two hundred rupees, a debt of this amount is very difficult for a ryot, with the proceeds of a small holding for all his income, to pay off, and is far more likely to increase than to decrease. Such a sum, borrowed to make improvements on his land, he can pay, perhaps, from the increased fertility of the land, watered by the well he has built, or which he has cleaned from overgrowth. But a sum of this amount, and it is often larger, is difficult to repay when it has been spent unproductively, and thence it is our ryots sink, as they all do, into debt and difficulty, that the land suffers, and private enterprise is stopped; and yet just such a sum every ryot must, perforce, borrow once, twice, three, or more times in his life, according to the number of childern born to him, and therefore we think we are justified in maintaining that this practice of spending large sums of money on every marriage ceremony is one which does ruinous harm to the country. We do not see how the ryots are to keep out of debt as long as this practice continues. They accept it as a custom handed down by their forefathers, and therefore right, and it is not their habit to grumble at a necessity to doubt the perfect truth of the doctrine that "whatever is, is right." The movement must, therefore, be from above. It may be answered that if the money were not spent in ceremonies, it would be hoarded in jewels and ornaments, and that it matters but little whether the hoards of the country are in large lumps with the traders or in smaller lumps with the people. But recent correspondence has shown that, in the north of the Presidency at all events, the people are beginning to purchase expensive machinery, but that the necessary capital is wanting as yet. Three or four club occasionally together and purchase it, and Government advances (Tuccavi) have been made. That capital is necessary in order to develope the resources of the country, is a trite sentence which every politician, every publicist, every journalist is constantly repeating, and not only capital in large sums, but in smaller ones. If the cultivating classes, who hold nearly all the land in the country, could expend small sums on their holdings, could afford to buy machinery and improve their land, Government would have to do less in irrigation and other works; the price of land would probably increase, and bad years would be provided against, and we are confident it stands to reason that this accumulation of capital is prevented by the excessive sums spent on ceremonies. The ryot is not given to luxurious eating and drinking, be his pocket never so full of money; he is of a cautious, saving nature really, and is always ready to turn his rupees into bangles and ornaments easily saleable, and if he thought he could, by improvements to his land, invest his money equally safely, we are sure he would do so; but, alas, the bangles are so often in pawn, his cash account so invariably on the wrong side, and his credit usually so near its lowest ebb. This is all very like a repetition of our former article, but so little new can be laid, our cases can be summed in very few propositions, almost as follows:—

1. Every ryot is obliged by custom to spend one or two hundred rupees at the marriage of each of his children.

2. One such sum, which is almost invariably borrowed, is sufficient to seriously cripple a man with a small holding and keep him in debt for a long time, and many such borrowings must ruinously affect him.

3. That the ryot is, therefore, unable to accumulate capital to spend on his land, or to pay his rent in bad years without selling his bullocks and other stocks.

Such is our case. The movement must be, as we said, from above, and though we would be the last to say that rich men should not entertain their friends and be merry at wedding feasts, yet we would ask those who are taking the lead in all the new movements going forward, to think over this, one of the grossest evils the tyrant custom imposes on the people.

Last year we asked the Native Press to take it up, and we think it a fit subject; but as yet the Native Press will not turn its mind to internal abuses. Every young man, who has been successful at school or college, thinks it is his to set the world right, and is at first unwilling to put what is really a fairly useful dray horse of an intellect, but, what he imagines to be Pegasus, to an ordinary, useful plough or cart. It is so with our native friends and contemporaries, their pages teem with schemes for retrenchment, the governing of Native States for fixing the relations between England and India; they are filled with advice to Governors and Councillors, to Judges and other magnates, but seldom do we read an honest tirade against a real native abuse. Arguments, childish as those found, and in any other country found only in the exercises of school children or the pleadings of a woman, suggestions crude and in every sense of the word impertinent, boyish criticisms exposing only the writer's ignorance of the subjects criticised; these serve to fill the columns of nearly all the papers known comprehensively as "the Native Press." One or two exceptions there are, and often we see questions well and temperately discussed, but we do not think we have exaggerated the perverted state of the whole. And yet they might do so much good. The poorer classes do not, cannot, read them, but the one or two papers taken in in a large town are handed round and read by those who can, and store is laid by what is written therein. It is hard when one feels oneself fitted to teach the world to have to be an usher in a school; but successful college youths at home, after the first glow of ambition is over, often make very good schoolmasters, nor do they disdain—if they have adopted the Bar as a profession—to defend John Stubbs' theft, when they find out that at first they cannot expect to address convincing arguments to the august ears of the Lord Chancellor in *causes celèbres* So perhaps the Native Press, which at present is very like a boy of eighteen, will learn that the Duke of Argyll seeks not for inspiration in the pages of *Native Opinion*, that Lord Mayo eats his breakfast composedly, although the *Arodonya* has thundered. Here is a native abuse really worthy of the best energies of our young friends, as we who represent a much older journalism, may, without offence perhaps, call them. We credit them with really caring for the welfare of the country, we know how loudly they can shout—sometimes with very little occasion—against tyranny. Here, then, is a tyrant custom, a custom, gentlemen, positively taking the poor man's gains, placing him in debt and difficulties, and frequently, we pledge you our honour, robbing him of his land. Gentlemen, we recommend this custom to your very best attention, and trust we shall soon hear that he is abolished. One word to say how sorry we should be if anything we have written offends you, but really it is true, and so saying we would bid them a polite adieu, as we do now, perchance, for another year, to the subject.

ALTHOUGH he is not a Moslem, and did not enter Jinjeera brandishing the "Koran" in one hand and uplifting "our Codes" in the other, it must be gratifying, even to our daily contemporary, to know that the Political Agent at the "Court" of the Hubshee has been made unfeignedly welcome. Indeed, we have reason to believe that both the Nawab and his people are well pleased to have a British resident among them. The Hubshee himself is a reasonable person of excellent intentions. He has hitherto been misguided but will be so no longer.

WE observe that Captain Hancock, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, is to take a year's furlough from January next.

WE learn that one mercantile firm in town has received a telegram of the 17th quoting Fair Dhollerah at 8⅞d., and another firm a telegram of the 18th quoting it at 8¾d. Reuter's despatches are behind-hand.

LIEUT. S. M. HAY, of the Staff Corps, Quarter Master H. M.'s 26th Regiment Native Infantry, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. H. DOVETON, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

CAPT. S. F. MCGILLIVRAY, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Canara District, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with permission to proceed via the Cape.

REFERRING to the circumstance of Mr. George Dickson having been mentioned as a fit man for the post of Finance Minister, the "Indian Daily News" says—"This, we are sure, has been done without his concurrence, and, we have reason to believe, against his own wishes. Mr. Dickson has the good sense to know that the qualifications for managing a bank, and those for guiding the finances of an empire, are two very different things. He knows that constitutionally he is not fitted for such an office, and would reject it if offered to him. It is manifestly unjust to Mr. Dickson to thus place his name in a false position before the public—a course, we are sure, he would be the first to regret."

THE "Englishman" has a few additional details of an accident we briefly mentioned yesterday. "During the stay of the Hon'ble J. P. Norman at Monghyr, last week, he met with an accident which, to such a man, would be productive of the greatest pain and the most poignant regret. Whilst showing Mr. Dalton, the Magistrate, a double-barrelled hair-trigger rifle, one of the hammers hung fire, and the exertion of pulling it down threw up the muzzle of the piece. The ball, under these circumstances, instead of finding a resting place in the ditch of the fort, struck the rampart, glanced off, and after striking the roadway lodged in the shoulder of a native who was passing. It is satisfactory to know that the poor fellow is out of danger."

"CALCUTTA," says the "Englishman," "will in a few weeks present an unusually gay appearance The arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh will attract to the capital a goodly muster of Native Chiefs and notabilities. The Bengal magnates headed by the Rajah of Burdwan will muster strongly. The Maharajah of Vizianagram will of course be present. The Rajah of Jeypore has already arrived, and an invitation has been sent to His Highness of Cashmere, who will probably accompany Sir Donald McLeod to the capital. Amongst the other chiefs who are likely to honor the capital with their presence, we note the names of Maharajah Scindiah, the Rajah of Bhurtpore, the Rana of Dholepore, the Maha Rao Rajah of Ulwur, the Rajah of Kerowlee, the Maharajahs of Rewah and Benares, and the Nawab of Rampore. If the Bundlecund Chiefs and the Oudh Talookdars send in their contingents of notabilities, Earl Mayo will see gathered about him in his capital, and at his first Durbar, a gathering as numerous and as noble as that which assembled at Agra in 1866 at the invitation of Sir John Lawrence."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESSFUL OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, 18TH NOVEMBER.

The Suez Canal was successfully opened yesterday, when a fleet of vessels with the Empress Eugenie, the Emperor of Austria, the Dutch and Prussian Princes and other distinguished visitors on board, arrived at Ismailia from Port Said in eight hours. Four large vessels also arrived at Ismailia from Suez. The entire length of the Canal has been traversed by sailing ships.

M. Ledru Rollin has withdrawn from the candidature of Paris. The French Press generally approve of the manifesto of the left Chamber on account of its moderate tone.

LONDON, 6TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9⅛d.

Consols	93⅞.
Oriental Bank Shares	£42.
Chartered „ „	£17 10s.
„ Mercantile Bank shares	£33.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares	£38.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities	92.
5 „ „ „	105½
5½ „ „ „	110¼.

Exchange on India 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11⅝d.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France £67,500,000.

Total Notes outstanding £79,875,000.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

WE believe the steamer Lord Elphinstone, which is at present in the Government Dockyard, is being fitted up to take His Excellency the Governor to Calcutta, to be present on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to that city.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM CARWAR TO HOOBLEE.

THE official papers on this subject have just been published. We cannot do more to-day than give the conclusions arrived at by Col. Trevor, Consulting Engineer for Railways. They are briefly given as follows at the close of a communication addressed to Government on the 29th September:—

1st.—The time at Mr. Buchanan's disposal was too short to enable him to prepare a survey on which definite opinions could be formed, or on which action could be taken by Government.

2nd.—A line from Carwar up the Wuddy Ghaut *via* Sirsi, Bunkapoor, and Moolgoond to Guduk could be probably more remunerative than a line from Carwar to Hooblee by the Arbyle Ghaut, and would secure the whole cotton traffic of the Southern Mahratta Country.

3rd. A railway with light rails, but of the standard gauge, would be better than a narrow gauge line, but either could carry the traffic.

4th. The lift at the Ghauts should be worked by wire ropes on the principle followed on the San Paulo Railway, and not on either the Fell system or the plan followed on the G. I. P. Railway.

And lastly, a line from Sholapoor to Bunkapoor would be a more remunerative undertaking for Government and more advantageous to the general public, but would not be as beneficial to the cotton interest as a railway from the cotton districts to Carwar.

MOZAMBIQUE.

WE have received the following letter, dated Mozambique 22nd September, from a good Portuguese source. It refers to circumstances narrated in a letter from the same correspondent, published two months ago:—

"In continuation of what I wrote to you about the affair of the English man-of-war ——, I ought to tell you that she returned here on the 29th of August, bringing a mail from Mayotte. H.E. the Governor took advantage of this occasion to write to the commander officially in regard to the carrying off of the negroes. The commander replied denying the fact, and even when he received a visit of inspection from the Portuguese Chief of the Naval Division, under orders of His Excellency, he gave his word of honour that he had no negroes on board. He left on the 31st, carrying away two other negroes. I ought to tell you that on this occasion there was in the port the ship Star, commanded by Captain Kantzow, a perfect gentleman, who knew of the affair and did not approve of the proceedings of Commander ——, It is said that this officer has sent two communications to His Excellency, which greatly compromise him. On the 9th of this month *voila encore* Commander ——. It is singular, but it is the truth, that he had still on board all the negroes whom he had taken away. He came ashore to pay his respects to His Excellency, for the first time, saying that he had captured a Portuguese boat suspected of carrying on the trade in slaves, but that he had preferred to have it brought hither by one of his officers instead of taking it to the Cape. This was simply a pretext in order to be able to return and be well received. On the evening of the 10th, five negroes swam ashore from the ship; and the following morning the commander caused eight more to be sent ashore That is to say Mr. —— has recognised his *maladresse*, and has given this satisfaction. All this affair has been much regretted here, because it is incredible that an officer of the navy of Her Britannic Majesty should be silly enough to commit so great a blunder. I believe that H. E. the Governor General has requested H. E. the Minister of the Portuguese Marine and Colonies not to make any representation against the English officer, as he has given his word of honour to do nothing of the kind again.

We look daily for news of the attack on Massangano, which ought by this time to have taken place. By next mail, perhaps, I shall be able to tell you something about it."

HYDRABAD RACES.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE HYDRABAD GOLD CUP.—Distance 2¼ miles.

Fleur-de-Lys	1
Nancy	2
Promised Land	3
Sail of the Fleet	4

Time 4-53.

THE LITTLE WELTER.—Distance 1 mile.

Zaufer	1
Miskeen	2
Hupshee	3
Oread	4

Time 1-56½.

THE ALWAL STAKES.—Distance 2 miles.

Nicholas	1
Albourne	2

Time 3-57.

THE GARRISON STAKES.—Distance 1½ mile.

Time Nil.

Walked over by Thurlby.

THE ARAB HANDICAP.—Distance 1½ mile.

Aga	1
Roostum	2
Syed Ahmed	3

Time 3 minutes.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS ON EXTRAMURAL LABOUR.

RESOLUTION OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DATED OCT. 28.

THE Resolution of the 28th of December 1868 restricted transportation to convicts sentenced for life. This order has been fully approved by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and nothing has since occurred to throw doubts on the propriety of the change. Further action must, however, be taken to provide for the numbers of convicts who, but for this restriction, would have been sent to Port Blair under sentence of transportation for periods of seven to fourteen years.

The first necessity is to fix places of imprisonment for the criminals who will be sentenced to transportation for a term of years, if the Courts continue to exercise the full discretion vested in them by section 59 of the Indian Penal Code.

In Bombay the difficulty has been removed; the Judges of the High Court having issued a circular in which an opinion is expressed that the Sessions Judges should in future refrain from passing sentences of transportation except for life.

Under the other Governments, the Courts may possibly continue to pass sentences of transportation for a term of years. To meet this contingency, an application has been made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces to declare, under section 51 of the Criminal Procedure Code, certain Central Jails in those provinces places of transportation. The Governor General in Council is pleased to comply with the application, and to issue a notification accordingly. The local Government might call the attention of the High Court to the notification, with the view to the issue of a circular to the District Courts,—not to fetter the Court's discretion in any way, but simply to let it be known what will be the effect of passing sentences of transportation otherwise than for life.

The Government of Bengal has made a different proposal to meet the difficulty. It is desired to make Assam a place of transportation generally for Bengal. To this proposal the Governor General in Council cannot assent. Not only are there grave doubts as to the prospect of convicts from the Lower Provinces retaining their health in Assam, but the proposal is open to objection, on the ground that it is not expedient or proper to select particular province, or any one portion of it, for a penal settlement.

There would not be the same objection to an interchange of convicts between Bengal and Madras or Bombay, but Assam is notoriously distasteful to all inhabitants of Bengal Proper. This distaste would be aggravated by formally declaring Assam, or any tract similarly circumstanced, to be a penal settlement. It seems preferable therefore to declare the Central Jails of Bengal to be places of transportation.

But there will remain in every Government and administration the same difficulty as to the disposal of the numbers who will now stay in the country, instead of being transported to the Andamans. It is not possible to provide sufficient accommodation in Central Jails for the increased numbers of convicts. This question has already been raised in the above-quoted letter from the Punjab Government of the 12th of April 1869.

The Governor General in Council is of opinion that much advantage would result from a revision of the mode of treating convicts under sentence, and that when the Central Jails now under construction or proposed are near completion, it will not be difficult to devise for convicts in India a system based on the principles now observed in carrying out sentences of penal servitude in the United Kingdom.

For this change, however, some time is needed, whereas, an urgent necessity exists for making immediate provision for a large body of men. It must be considered, therefore, what modification of the present system may be now devised, so as to give early relief, and prevent the overcrowding of the jails. Such relief may best be found in a relaxation of the rules prohibiting extramural labour.

In the opinion of His Excellency in Council, the present rules for jail discipline have gone to an extreme in discouraging extramural labour. It is quite true that frequent failures in the employment of convicts on out-of-door labour, may be quoted in support of the existing rules, but the failures have been owing rather to want of observing the proper conditions necessary to ensure success than to any other cause.

At the present juncture, when so many additional convicts will have to be provided for in India, it seems to be a peculiarly fitting opportunity for giving, with due caution, a fair trial to a system of open-air labour, not in supersession of, but as an addition to, the existing modes of discipline sanctioned for prisoners under sentence.

The Governor General in Council has therefore no hesitation in authorizing a trial of out-door labour, provided that certain conditions are very rigidly observed.

In the first place, it should not be permitted to scatter convicts on works at different points. The men must be employed in large bodies so as to be under a supervision as constant and as rigid as that to which they would be subjected in the best regulated prison in India; for the enforcement of such discipline, European supervision is absolutely necessary. The earthwork of large embankments and the excavation and head works of large canals are peculiarly well suited for the employment of convicts, and it is essential that convict gangs should not be associated with bodies of free labourers. As fitting accommodation and shelter must be provided, the convicts should be located at places where these works of construction are likely to last for a considerable time. The greatest care as to diet and the observance of the strictest sanitary precautions must be provided for by regulations that cannot be evaded or misunderstood. Care must be taken not to employ on these detached works desperate characters, who are known to be likely to attempt to escape, or men who, from their former mode of life, or their weak physical constitution, are unlikely to bear the fatigue and exposure of out-of-door work.

The Governor General in Council would also correct the impressions entertained by the Punjab Government that the class selected for out-of-door work should be short-term convicts. Prisoners, under short sentences of rigorous imprisonment, should be strictly kept to rigorous labour within the jail walls, and the class from which the out-door labourers should be drawn is that of convicts sentenced for long terms, but of whose imprisonment a period remains unexpired. Thus no one sentenced to less than one year should be sent to labour in these gangs, in which prisoners convicted of the most heinous crimes must be associated. In order to diminish the inducements to escape, the Governor General in Council would sanction rules, providing for a remission of sentence not exceeding one month for every year of good work performed by a convict on out-door labour.

The establishments to be employed on these subsidiary jails, the additional guards, and other charges will have to be separately sanctioned, and an account of the value of the work performed will have to be scrupulously kept, so that the financial results may be recorded and reported in the annual jail reports.

The several conditions above noted and any further precautionary regulations that may be deemed advisable should be embodied in a code of general rules. Additional special rules may be required by local circumstances, but the main rules to be observed will be of general application, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council would be glad to receive from the local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, a draft of such general rules.

It may be expected that, under the orders now issued, the local Governments and administrations will have no difficulty in providing for the surplus prisoners who will remain in India instead of being transported to Port Blair.

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy of the notification mentioned in paragraph 4 be also forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. That a copy be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, with a request that it may be stated, with reference to paragraphs 5 and 6, what Central Jails should be constituted places for the reception of prisoners sentenced to transportation.

COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ABOUT 6-30 P.M. on the 24th, a collision occurred on the B. B. and C. I. Railway near Bulsar, 125 miles north of Bombay, between a mixed passenger and goods train and a goods train.

No passengers are reported to have been injured, but two firemen in the service of the Company were hurt, it is stated not seriously. Considerable damage was done to the rolling-stock.

The cause of the accident is said to have been an error in the telegraph signalling, under which the two trains appear to have been permitted to proceed in opposite directions along the same line.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT LUCKNOW.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD in publishing to the army the results of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition held at Lucknow in March last makes the following remarks:—

"Whilst from various causes, as compared with the preceding Exhibition in 1868, there has been a slight decrease in the numbers of corps exhibiting and in the number of exhibitors, there has been a slight increase in the number of articles shown and an advance of nearly 50 per cent. in the most important particular, viz., the amount realised for articles sold.

No better proof of the growing appreciation of the public in the out-turn of soldiers' workshops could be afforded, while it is also shown from the increased sales that attention has been paid by the soldiers and their families to the recommendation of the former committees that the goods should be priced at a more reasonable rate.

The 1st Battalion of the 11th Regiment has again prominently distinguished itself. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to notice with approval the excellent result of the system in Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, and to record that the industrial display of the battalion reflects high credit on the men and their families. The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in notifying the commendations of Government and His Excellency begs to offer his thanks to Dr. Tulloch, the surgeon of the regiment, whose exertions and advice entitle him to participate in the credit gained by the battalion.

His Excellency feels assured that in almost every regiment of the service, there is at least one officer whose tastes and acquirements would render his advice and assistance of great benefit to the soldier artizans. It is on the interest taken by the officers that the success of the workshops must mainly depend, and to the notice of the regimental officers His Excellency would especially commend these institutions.

It is very gratifying to observe the very excellent work in all departments of millinery turned out by the soldiers' wives. In this branch the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment again takes the first place.

The Government of India have been pleased to address the Secretary of State for India in view to the selection and despatch of practical works of design as recommended by Major General Brook Taylor.

The Commander-in-Chief begs to thank the president, members and secretary of the Central Committee for their exertions and success.

The next Exhibition, which has been extended by the Government of India to the entire armies of India, British and Native, will be held in February next at Meean Meer, as already notified."

BOMBAY.

THE STEAMER ABYSSINIA was yesterday hauled into the Duncan Dock for ordinary slight repairs.

SEVERAL KARBAREES OF THE CHIEF OF GONDUL visited the High Court on Tuesday, and were well received by the presiding Judge in the Sessions.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—We understand that Mr. A. Faulkner, second-class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, will act for Mr. A. Taylor as first class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, during his absence to Europe.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.—The Rev. Chas. Gilder, incumbent of Trinity Church, Sonapore, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of several gifts, consisting of "ornaments of the church," suitable for the season of Advent.

UNDER the orders of the Government of India, G. G. O. No. 481 of 23rd June 1869 is not applicable to officers of Native Cavalry Regiments employed on the duty of purchasing horses for their corps.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—We learn from the weather report of the Canara collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st October, that the fall of rain was unfavourable to the crops, which were now in course of cutting. Fever prevailed in almost all the talookas.

LOITERING AT THE NEW MARKET.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced three Mussulmans of bad reputation to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for loitering at the New Market, and not giving a satisfactory account of their presence therein.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Municipal Commissioners for the town of Ahmednuggur:—Dr. R. C. Thorp, civil surgeon, Ahmednugur; Captain C. P. Gambier, Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur; Azum Abajee Nanajee, pensioned Principal Sudder Ameen.

THE Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the districts set forth against their names:—Mr. Trimbuck Krishn in Tanna, Mr. Kondo Keshuv Sahusrabodhé in Sattara.

KHAN BAHADOOR NUSSERWANJEE JAMASJEE, the high priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, visited the Marathi and Hindoostanee schools of Akola on the 19th inst. personally examined some of the boys, and was highly satisfied with the intelligence they displayed in answering questions put to them.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—There will be divine service in Trinity Church, Sonapore, on Tuesday morning next, at half-past seven o'clock, when the Holy Communion will be administered. On the previous evening (the Vigil of the Feast) there will be Evensong and Sermon, commencing at half-past five o'clock.

MR. MAHADEVA MORESHWUR KUNTI, head master of the High School at Kolapoor, will deliver a lecture in English on the subject of Reform, in connection with the Widow Marriage Association, on Saturday the 27th instant at 8 P.M., in the Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwadi.

THE P. & O. CO.'S S. S. EMEU, Captain Babot, will sail to-day with 1,255 chests of Malwa opium, 317 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. W. H. Millet and Mr. J. James. For Galle—Miss Sleeman. For Sydney—Rev. J. B. Pedding and Rev. V. Coleth. For Hongkong—Captain C. J. Perrins.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 42,50,509, against Rs. 47,06,894 the previous week; the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 1,81,522, against Rs. 1,82,454; of the total, Rs. 41,54,000 belonged to the Currency Department, against Rs. 46,54,000.

ADVENT SERVICES.—There will be litany and lecture in Trinity Church, Sonapore, at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, on the Fridays in Advent. Sermons will be preached every Sunday evening in Advent on the Four Last Things. The subject of the sermon next Sunday evening, the first of the course, will be Death. *Dies Iræ* will be sung at the evening service.

A RICH HINDOO MENDICANT.—Some time ago a Hindoo female mendicant, residing in Bholeshwur road, died without leaving issue. On receiving information Mr. Inspector Price went to the house, and on digging the ground floor found therein concealed gold ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of about Rs. 6,000. Mr. Price made over the property to the Administrator General, Bombay, on Wednesday last.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—Under the provisions of section 32 of Act XXI. of 1869 (the European Vagrancy Act) the Governor in Council has ordered that the powers and duties conferred and imposed by sections 16 and 18 of the Act on the local Government, shall be exercised and performed by the person who for the time being shall hold the office or also shall discharge the duties which belong to the office of Commissioner in Sind.

THE CURRENCY.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 22nd November, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 15th November:—

			22nd Nov.		15th Nov.
Rs.	10 Note	Rs.	20,06,740	Rs.	20,78,150
Rs.	20 „	Rs.	16,94,380	Rs.	17,49,700
Rs.	50 „	Rs.	23,18,350	Rs.	23,45,950
Rs.	100 „	Rs.	51,35,600	Rs.	55,83,400
Rs.	500 „	Rs.	19,12,000	Rs.	19,52,000
Rs.	1,000 „	Rs.	2,97,32,000	Rs.	2,98,21,000
	Total	Rs.	4,39,09,670	Rs.	4,44,33,200

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur,

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Fourth Judge, Messrs. Stenhouse and Co., agents of the ship Bedfordshire, sued Dhunjee Mooljee to recover Rs. 61, amount of difference in freight. It appeared that the defendant took a shipping order from plaintiffs for one hundred bales of cotton to be shipped per Bedfordshire in Liverpool, in the name of Valljee Purshotum, at £1-10 per ton; and that it was agreed that the bales should be shipped in one week from 29th July 1869, but the defendant failed to fulfil the contract, and consequently plaintiffs were compelled to relet the order on his (the defendant's) account and risk. Defendant admitted the debt, and the Court gave verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with the costs incurred by them in filing the suit.

The provisions of Bombay Act VI. of 1863, entitled "An Act for the regulation of public conveyances in the town, suburbs and harbour of Bombay," are to be extended from the 1st day of January 1870 to the town of Tanna. The Act is to be in force within the municipal limits of Tanna, and all magistrates having jurisdiction within those limits are vested with the powers conferred by the Act on the magistrates of police in Bombay, and the District Superintendent of Police at Tanna is authorized and appointed to perform the duties assigned by the Act to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay. The balance of the fees and fines levied under the operation of the Act shall be paid to the Municipal Commissioners of Tanna, to be applied to the purposes of Act XXVI. of 1850 and Act II. of 1862 (Bombay).

Mr. Menist, optician, will leave Bombay in the first week in December.

The Assistant Adjutant General of the Army has been directed to accompany His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Bombay.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 25.

John Candlish, Esquire, and Captain F. Beaumont, Royal Engineers, of the Abyssinian Commission, arrived in Poona by Monday night's train.—*Ibid.*

Addition to the Portrait Gallery.—We are requested to state that the protrait of Bhow Dajee, Esquire, Sheriff of Bombay, has been added to the portrait gallery of the chieftains and sirdars of the Deccan. The portrait is finished by Mr. Theodore Jensen, and was subscribed to by the citizens of Bombay.—*Ibid.*

His Excellency the Governor will arrive at Gunnesh Khind to-morrow, when he will, we understand, inspect the Katriz Tunnel on his way. We hope that His Excellency will, after personal inspection, cause the facings of the tunnel to be lined to make it safe for travellers passing through so as to avoid any danger to life and limb.—*Ibid.*

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 23rd November, was 273, being a decrease of 35 as compared with the preceding week, 22 less than the total of the week ending 24th November 1868, and 33 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 90 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident & Violence.	Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of still-born.	Total of reported births in the week exclusive of Still-borne.
Colaba	19,161	..	...	...	1	5	...	...	6	2
Fort, Southern	2,455	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	..	...	...	...	7	2	...	9	4
Esplanade	7,869	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
Market	75,402	..	...	...	5	21	...	...	26	10
Mandwee	41,152	..	...	...	5	6	...	...	11	7
Chuckla	41,442	..	...	...	3	16	...	...	19	8
Oomberkharee	63,020	..	...	...	9	11	...	...	20	16
Dongree	60,259	..	...	...	10	5	...	...	15	12
Dhobeetalao	71,795	..	...	...	3	6	...	...	9	3
Phanuswaree	22,529	..	...	...	2	7	...	...	9	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	..	...	...	9	7	...	...	16	...
Kharatalao	23,454	..	...	...	13	7	...	...	20	6
Koombarwara	23,085	..	...	...	4	5	...	...	9	11
Khetwaree	29,177	..	...	...	2	5	...	...	7	1
Girgaum	21,505	..	...	...	1	6	...	...	7	...
Chaoputee	6,184	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Walkeshwur	16,094	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1
Mahaluxmee	9,144	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Mazagon	21,784	..	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...
Tarwaree	9,462	..	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	2
Kamatheepoora	81,675	..	...	...	23	21	1	...	45	4
Parel	7,002	..	...	...	5	3	...	...	8	...
Seoree	5,042	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Seo	12,078	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahim	19,459	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1
Worlee	10,211	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1
Harbour	32,582	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	..	...	...	2	10	...	1	13	...
Bombay	816,562	1	...	1	108	157	5	1	273	90
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		19	2	1	158	120	6	...	306	...

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidents and Violence.	Unknown Cas.	Total, ex. of Still-born.	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-borne.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	...	...	6	14	...	...	20	1
Brahmin	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	11	1
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	5	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	...	...	...	50	68	3	...	121	47
Hindoo out-caste	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	9	2
Mussulman	1	...	...	36	42	1	...	80	24
Parsee	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	8	11
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	1
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
European	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	8	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	1	108	157	5	1	273	90
Corresponding week 1868	17	2	2	101	173	...	...	295	84

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers tell me where I can get a copy of the New Civil and Military Furlough Rules, with all the recent orders and rulings thereon forms, &c., requisite in making application?

23rd November. MILITAIRE.

[We can only refer to the "Gazette of India" *passim.*]

PERIOD ALLOWED FOR LANDING GOODS

Under the provisions of section I. of Act XVII. of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the period to be allowed to importers, owners, or consignees for landing goods after the entry of the vessel importing the same, shall be as follows:—In the case of a ship, at any time with in 72 hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) after the report of the ship. In the case of a steamer, at any time within 48 hours after the report of the steamer.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—25th Nov.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—Augustus Peterson and William Mason, seamen of the ship Baldovan, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to imprisonment for a fortnight.

False Pretences.—Jayee, woman, was charged with obtaining by false pretences on the 22nd inst. two gold rings and Rs. 25 in cash, belonging to Veerdas Jeevandas. The woman was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

An old Offender.—Abdool Rehman, an old offender, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, on a charge of being found between sunset and sunrise yesterday in a building without being able satisfactorily to account for the same.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—25th Nov.

(Before R. H. Snowell, Esq.)

Gambling.—Shiva Rowjee and four others were charged with gaming with dice and money and were fined one rupee each.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Charge of Defamation.—On Wednesday last, Mr. P. B. Gordon, on behalf of Mr. S. Bates, applied for a summons at the Royapettah Police Court, against General Sir Rowland Smyth for defamation. The application was granted, and the summons made returnable on the 23rd instant.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 20.

Something like Telegraphic Despatch.—We are informed that the usual message sent to the P. and O. Agent regarding the departure of the Simla from Galle, did not reach the P. and O. office till after the steamer had anchored in the Roads, although the message was dispatched from Galle on the 17th instant. The line is said to have been perfectly clear. The question therefore arises "whom shall we hang?"—*Ibid.*

A Gross Injustice.—It would seem that the real meaning of the resolution of the Government of India insisting upon reduction of establishments, is not properly understood by heads of departments. We have heard of a case in which the head of an office has proposed to reduce the salaries all round, of course excepting his own, but maintaining the present strength so far as numbers are concerned. Surely it was never contemplated that the Supreme Government's resolution should be taken in such a light, and it is to be hoped the local Government will take early steps to cause its real meaning to be made known, before much mischief could be done by officials who seem to feel that, whether right or wrong, they *must* do something to show a saving!—*Madras Athenæum*, Nov. 20.

THE PARSEE PRIEST CASE.

The hearing of the charge against Jamsetjee Sorabjee Madun for defamation was commenced before Mr. Justice Westropp and a common jury in the Criminal Sessions on Wednesday—Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Starling appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta for the defence.

Mr. McCulloch, in opening the case, explained the position of the Parsee priests and the arrangements with reference to them in their own community. The priesthood was hereditary, and a priest might engage in a trade or profession apart from the priestly functions, and then he could, at any after period, resume his priestly functions on leaving the secular work and performing some ceremonies. Each large community of Parsees had a dustoor or high priest, and twenty-four years ago there was one in Bombay named Eduljee Sunjana. He was acknowledged by all the Parsees here as their high priest, but at the time of his death his son, Pestonjee, who would have succeeded, was an infant. The office, therefore, remained in abeyance, but some time after a dustoor came from Surat, and was recognized by some of the Parsees. When Pestonjee grew up, some acknowledged Pestonjee, and about a year ago the leading gentlemen of the Parsee community thought it advisable to have only one recognized dustoor. This caused considerable excitement; the rivals belonged to different families,—the Sunjana and the Jamasp Assa,—and though the gentlemen were not very active themselves, their friends and partizans had urged their respective claims, and there had been some correspondence on the subject in the native papers. In the course of this, some injudicious friend of the Sunjana family had inserted a letter in one of the papers, saying that one of the Jamasp Assa family had married a lady who was not of the sect, at Newsaree, and had been excommunicated. It seemed to have been thought a pity that such a letter should have been published, but it was published, rightly or wrongly, and not with the sanction or knowledge of the Sunjana family. On that letter appearing, some friends on the other side, instead of writing that it was a pity personal matters should be introduced, had, under the influence of his excessive indignation, written and published a letter in a newspaper which constituted the libel in this case. Before reading that letter, the learned counsel explained that Nowrojee, regarding whom it was published, was a brother of the Sunjana dustoor. Nowrojee was a priest, but he had occupied himself as a railway contractor at Wassind, then he had undergone the necessary ceremonies, and reverted to the priesthood. He had for the last fourteen years been assisting his brother, Pestonjee, who was in one of the large fire-temples here, and during that time not a single word had been uttered against him until the publication of the letter on the 15th August. There would be no technical difficulty about the letter, for the editor of the *Sunday Review*, on seeing the daring charges in it, had required, before publication, a letter from the author, acknowledging that the letter was his, and agreeing to take the responsibility of publication. The letter that was complained of contained some argumentative matter, with which he would not trouble the jury, and then it stated—"Further (he) writes that about 15 years ago, a member of the same (Asha) family, named Khoarsedji Jamsetji, who is now acting as a mobed (Parsee priest) in the Patel's agiary (fire-temple) in Poona, (a blank in the text) was married to a girl of the womb of a woman of different religion, in consequence whereof, he (Khoarsedji) was excommunicated by the mobeds of Nowsari. By writing this insensible (remark) in this manner, he has endeavoured to lower the character of the aforesaid offenceless family. We say that should that story be true, the aforsaid Khoarsedji has not done so knowingly; but he has done it under the influence of the symbols of the usage and practice of the Zoroastrians. Now, we know, that as the above writer has endeavoured to do good to himself by talking disparagingly of that poor family, he is, in the same way, ashamed to expose the truth respecting the Sanjana family; but (people) like Pestonjee could not have forgotten that about five years ago on the 1st day of the *Gatha*, a Parsee named Barjorji Pestonji performed the navijod (ceremony) of his two sons in the *atasbeheram* (fire-temple) of the Wadyaji, in which navijod ceremony, Peshootonji removed his panthaki (family priest,) and performed that ceremony in company of his own brother Nowrojee, in consequence of which, the said panthaki (family priest) spoke in a loud voice, at that very place, as follows:—'What an oppression (this) is.' 'While the aforesaid Nowrojee was carrying the "contract work" at the village of Wassind, he kept a prostitute, he got sons and daughters by her, partook of meals prepared by a Mussulman cook, and further he comes here to the fire-temple, puts on the appearance of a dustoor (high priest) and deprive (me) of my right.' 'What! is he to keep children born of the womb of a prostitute, and perform the ceremony of navijod, and am I, a *panthaki* (family priest), not to perform it?' and so forth. In consequence of his saying so in that assembly, Peshootonjee, while reading the third chapter of the patet (prayer) with his very pure dustoor Nowrojee, got up and went and sat on a hindora (seat) that was then for performing ceremonies, and lamented over that blemish!!! A detailed account thereof ought to have been made known by the above writer for the information of his readers. Now, should this story be true, it throws a great deal of reflection on our community; because, daughters born of the womb of such unworthy (persons) would live in the ways of those who are under the influence produced by sucking her milk, and carry on the profession of a prostitute, and they would at the same time be considered as the progeny of (blank!) This is not a trifling matter." To this letter was the Signature, "Written by the Spear that drives out the unknown contrivances of the wild Sunjanas." The jury would see it was stated that at a ceremony held five years ago the prosecutor was said to have been publicly accused in the temple of having kept a prostitute, having had children by her, and having polluted himself by eating food cooked by a Mussulman cook; and without any explanation, he thought, they would see that as against a priest in any community these accusations were libellous. There was no pretence to a jocular reference, for the writer himself said—"This is no trifling matter." In addition to that the prosecution would call some of the most respectable members of the Parsee community, gentlemen who were probably very well known to the jury as distinguished members of the community, and these would tell them those charges were undoubtedly grave as against a Parsee priest. The learned counsel could quite understand that some might say, "Oh, what does it matter who cooked the food," but the jury were not to look to this matter from their own standard, but from the point of view of the community to whom this prosecutor belonged. He believed that some of the witnesses for the prosecution, who were of high education, would tell the jury that they did not think much of that charge, and that it would not affect them very much at all; but they would also say that though they held that enlightened view many did not, and that on such charges a priest should be suspended. Then the dustoor would tell them that on hearing of the charges he did suspend the prosecutor; if the charges were true, he could not resume his priestly functions, and therefore he need not at present say anything more of the seriousness of the charges.

Serjeant Atkinson here stated, in reply to the Judge, that it was intended to be said for the defence that the charges were true; and he also remarked that he was ready to say, on his learned friend's own showing, that they did not constitute a libel. The charge of incontinence had been decided over and over again not to be libellous, even if against ministers of the Gospel.

His Lordship remarked that he had wished to know whether the allegations were persisted in, for were they not, of course he would suggest that this was a proper case for an apology. If they were persisted in, of course he could not make any such suggestion.

Mr. McCulloch remarked, in reference to the observation by his learned friend that charges of this sort were not libellous, that he would venture to suggest, subject to what His Lordship would say, that it was a matter of very slight importance what the charges were if the result of them was to deprive a man of his living. The result of the foolish and improper publication of these charges had been that the prosecutor was suspended, and that must be a matter for serious consideration. He next wished to draw attention to the justification for publishing such statements. If such a thing were known to a man, it might be a public duty for him to state it, and in discharging that public duty a man was not guilty of an offence, and was not deserving punishment. That seemed to be a correct statement of the law on that point. He was not saying a word about the rights of the press. That was a question which did not arise in this case at all. They were aware of the desirability of a free discussion of some matters, and he did not wish to say anything against that, but only as to what the law had said as to the publication of libels. The law, then, said that it was not defamation to say anything which was true concerning any person if it were for the public good that it should be published; and it went on to say that whether or not it was for the public good was a question of fact,—that was that it was a question for the jury to decide. Now, assuming that the charges in this letter were true, it would be for the jury to say whether, fourteen years after the occurrence and five years after the charges were said to have been publicly announced, it was desirable to publish the charges in a newspaper instead of communicating them to the prosecutor's superiors. In deciding this question it would be necessary for the jury to see what were the motives that led this man to publish the letter. Well, the writer himself told them he did not publish it in order to open the eyes of the community, to put the community on their guard against this priest, but he said—"The friends of the Sunjana have published a report concerning my friends, the Jamasp Assa family, and said that one of them has married a lady that is not a Parsee. Now, I will say things on their side, and in order to injure the rival dustoor, I will tell you something about his brother,"—and so on. By the time the letter was written the alleged occurrence was fourteen years old, the prosecutor was not in any public way before the community, there was no election going on—it was only a discussion among the heads of the community as to whom they would recognize—and was it fair to endeavour to humiliate one dustoor by saying, "Oh, you are going to appoint this Sunjana as dustoor: look to his brother, what a scoundrel he is?" Even in an election at home where things are carried rather far, supposing a gentleman was candidate for a borough; would it be a legitimate argument to say, "Don't elect him, for his brother is a scoundrel;" and to publish some charges against the brother?

His Lordship remarked that there was the statement in the letter that the dustoor employed this man as an assistant.

Mr. McCulloch said he was satisfied the jury would be convinced there was no justification for the publication of the charges even did they find them true, which he was sure they would not. He then asked the Court whether he would be permitted to wait the proof of the truth of the charges and the conversation in the temple, and then give evidence in rebuttal?

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson here stated that he intended to rely only on the truth of the charges of keeping a woman and eating food prepared by a Mussulman cook. He did not intend to put any questions as to the scene at the novijod ceremony.

Mr. McCulloch remarked that that did not give him an opportunity of proving the falsity of this statement. He would, therefore, show that the whole of this detailed dramatic account of what had taken place in a temple was a lie from beginning to end, and if he succeeded in that, surely the defendant should be punished for his deliberate falsehood, and it would be for the jury to say what importance they would attach to any attempt to establish the rest of the libel.

His Lordship stated in reply to Mr. McCulloch that as the defence was to give proof of the truth of the charges, he would permit the prosecution afterwards to call witnesses to contradict those for the defence who spoke to the truth of the charges.

Mr. McCulloch said that, such being the case and it now being obvious from the course the trial was to take that it would be necessary for him again to address the jury, he would not further trouble them at present.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution, the first witness being Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee, the proprietor of the *Sunday Review*. He said the defendant had called at his office on 12th August last, and there wrote the letter, containing the alleged libel, and which appeared in his paper of the 15th August, and had given witness a letter accepting all responsibility of the publication.

Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, merchant, and proprietor of one of the oldest Fire Temples in the island of Bombay, examined by Mr. McCulloch, gave evidence as to the dispute in the Parsee community from last year as to who should be their acknowledged dustoor. In this dispute all sorts of rubbish had been written to the native papers on the subject. He considered this letter containing the alleged libel to be amongst the rubbish. If such charges as had been made against the prosecutor were proved against any priest it would disqualify him from the rights and privileges of a priest.

By Serjeant Atkinson—When he said this letter was amongst the rubbish that was written on the subject, that was his individual opinion, and he also thought that, as rubbish, the dustoor should not have taken any notice of any such stuff.

By Mr. McCulloch—Thought the charge made in the letter a serious charge, but the paper was held in such low estimation that he thought no notice should have been taken of the letter. But if the priest had been suspended in consequence of the charge being made against him it would be necessary to take some steps. Though the *Sunday Review* was held in low estimation by the upper class in the Parsee community, many of the middle and lower classes would be influenced by what appeared in it, and it was chiefly from these classes that the mobeds received fees. He would not allow this man to continue in his fire-temple if charges like that were proved against him, and if such charge, were made he would call upon the man to disprove them or to leave the temple. If such a charge had appeared in the *Sunday Review* against a man in his temple he would have considered it the duty of the head priest to enquire about it and see whether it was true, even though he considered the paper worthless.

Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, a merchant, and one of the proprietors of the fire-temple commonly called the Wadia Fire Temple, examined by Mr. Starling, said Nowrojee Shapoorjee Sunjana, who had been acting as manager under the dustoor of the Wadia Temple, had lately been suspended on account of the libellous charges made against him. Such charges as had been made against him, if proved, would disqualify him from performing the priestly functions. The mere effect of the charge being made in the newspaper would be to create an unfavourable opinion against him in the Parsee community, and he would be called upon to clear himself before resuming his priestly functions. If a man belonging to a priestly family and engaged in secular work lived with a prostitute and eat food cooked of a Mussulman cook, no purification could clear him of that; the effect even of a rumour of such conduct as that imputed in the letter would be very serious in diminishing the income by fees of the priest, and public refutation of the rumour would be necessary.

By Serjeant Atkinson—If a man who had acted as an officiating priest entered into business, and while in business lived with a concubine, he could never be so purified as to be allowed to perform the indoor priestly functions. By the performance of the Brushnoom ceremony, such a man, if he had merely eaten food cooked by a Mussulman, could be so purified as to be allowed to perform outdoor religious ceremonies, though he would be disqualified from performing any indoor ceremonies. He, has proprietor of the Wadia Temple, had consented to the suspension of Nowrojee.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee was the next witness. He was of opinion that if a mobed had lived with a prostitute that would disqualify him perpetually from resuming his priestly functions, and it would be right to suspend him till he disproved such charges if made in a newspaper. As to eating food prepared by a Mussulman cook he did not think that was anything wrong. The Parsees said they did not eat food so cooked, but still every one, from the high priest downwards, did eat it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was next called. The charge of living with a prostitute would, he said, disqualify a priest from all functions connected with his priestly character; and even with reference to eating food prepared by a Mussulman cook, a great portion of the Parsee community particularly the conservatives, would consider that of such importance as to their mode of living as to disqualify a priest from performing sacred religious ceremonies. It would be right to publish such charges, as a Parsee priest had access to all the members of the family, particularly the females, and had much influence with them. The publication would tend to the removal of any improper person, and writing to a newspaper would be one mode of securing that.

Dustoor Peshootonjee Byramjee Sunjana, brother of the prosecutor, gave his opinion that such charges as those in the letter would, if true, disqualify a priest. On hearing of them he suspended his brother and he had officiated since. He spoke as to his brother's history, gave evidence as to the customs and doctrines of the Parsees, and denied that any such conversation as that stated in the letter had taken place at the ceremony.

Cowasjee Bhicajee, the family priest who had been at the ceremony, also denied that the conversation had taken place.

These were all the witnesses examined on Wednesday, and the case was then adjourned—His Lordship intimating to the jury that, as this was not a case of felony, nor equivalent to felony, he could permit them to separate and go to their respective homes, but cautioning them not to speak to any person about this case, nor to have any transaction with any person respecting it, nor to allow any one to speak to them regarding it.

The case was resumed yesterday morning, when the prosecutor was examined at length, and this closed the prosecutor's case except the evidence to be given in rebuttal.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson asked His Lordship whether assuming that the allegations in the letter were false there was any ground for the case, and on the Judge ruling that there was, the learned Serjeant addressed the jury for the defence and called witnesses to prove the truth of the charges. The woman Papajee was called and deposed that the prosecutor had cohabited with her, that she had borne a male child by him which only lived a few hours, and that after a "professional" tour she made, she returned to Wassind, and the prosecutor had again cohabited with her for a short time. Her cousin gave corroborative evidence, and both were severely cross-examined as to their "lessons." The examination of several other witnesses occupied the Court till after five o'clock, when the case for the defence was concluded, and the hearing was further adjourned till to-day—when the rebutting evidence by the prosecution will be proceeded with. Our more lengthy report of yesterday's proceedings is deferred.

A FINANCIAL CRISIS SIXTY YEARS AGO.

The following is an extract from a despatch of the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 9th December 1807:—

"We confess we felt a disappointment not easy to be expressed on perceiving in your general estimate and disbursements for 1807-8 a deficiency in the receipts compared with the charges of no less, a sum than Rs. 74,21,760. We are aware that a considerable part of this deficit to the amount of upwards of forty-seven lacks of rupees is to be placed to the account of defalcations in the revenues of Fort Saint George, owing to the late drought, but for which calamitous event the estimated deficiency would have been only twenty-seven lacs. But this was a year, so far as we can judge, of merely peace expenditure. With a revenue of 15 millions sterling, the charges exceed the income, and the debt of the company stood at that time at about £30,000,000 sterling.

It is impossible not to feel the deepest anxiety at such a state of things. It is impossible that any Government can continue to flourish under such circumstances. Measures for the liquidation of the debt will undoubtedly be adopted the first favourable moment, but no transfer of the debt, nor any practicable reduction of interest can essentially relieve the Company, or place their government in a state of preparation for the common vicissitudes which are to be looked for in human affairs. Nothing can accomplish either of these necessary purposes, but a reduction of the expense considerably below the income. A clear annual surplus of a million sterling is the least that we can look for. The Company had a large annual surplus when their revenues were not half of the present amount. The surplus is necessary for the safety of the Company.

We are sensible that the work of retrenchment upon a large scale is at all times arduous, and allowances increased with facility are with great difficulty reduced; but in the present case the interest of the Government is also essentially the interest of all those who live under it, and especially of those whose prosperity is interwoven with that of the State, and the necessity of large retrenchments is so obvious, we trust that a general spirit of patriotism among our servants throughout India will approve and acquiesce in the measure. * *

We enjoin you to make every possible exertion, so that without endangering the security of our possessions, the expenses of the three presidencies may be forth with reduced to an extent, which with the retrenchments already effected should produce a clear surplus of income above the peace expenditure and interest of at least one million sterling per annum. The expectations of the Company and the nation will be satisfied with nothing short of this."

It is only fair to Dean Close and the Anti-Tobacco Association to call attention to the following case, which is recorded in one of the French papers, of somebody actually killed by tobacco. A baker named Caron, of Pont Authon (Seine Inférieure), took it into his head one evening, contrary to his usual habits, to indulge in a quid, which at the end of a quarter of an hour he involuntarily swallowed. Paying no attention to the accident, he drank a glass of water and lit his pipe, but an hour later he was seized with a violent headache and general uneasiness. He had just ascended the staircase to go to bed when a fit of giddiness attacked him and he rolled to the bottom of the stairs, where he was found in an unconscious state; and, although antidotes were immediately administered to him, he never rallied, but expired without regaining consciousness. The question remains, Was the unfortunate man killed by the fall or the quid? It is impossible to say; but, as they are sure to take it, we may as well give the anti-tobacconists the benefit of the doubt.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S SPEECH ON THE INCOME TAX BILL,

At the Meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, on Nov. 19.

My Lord,—I have now to introduce the Bill to enhance the duties leviable under the Indian Income Tax Act. In introducing this measure, I am not about to make any regular Financial Statement; that I shall defer till I bring forward the regular Annual Budget in due course. In the meantime, I propose to state, as succinctly as possible, the particular facts and figures which necessitate the measure of which I am in charge. I may premise by calling to the recollection of the Council that, during my absence in England, the Finances of this Empire have been administered by my Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. John Strachey. The mention of his name, and the knowledge which the Council have of his high capacity, will be the best possible warrant and guarantee to the Council that everything that was possible has been done to avert the deficit, which cannot be altogether averted without the introduction of the measure now proposed, wherein I am fortunate in having his entire concurrence and support. The facts on which this proposal is based have been already stated in the published despatch and resolution of the Government of India, bearing date the 20th September last. It will suffice that I now recapitulate briefly the facts and figures there brought out.

It will be in the recollection of the Council that, when I introduced the Financial Statement in March last, the deficit of 1868-69 was estimated at £970,471, or, say, in round numbers one million, but the actual statement has shown that the deficit was £2,773,362, or, say, in round numbers 2¾ millions; thus the actuals exceeded the regular estimate by £1,302,892, or, say, in round numbers 1¼ million. Now, how did this excess deficit arise? Partly from a shortcoming of revenue, but chiefly by an excess of expenditure.

The revenue, according to the regular estimate, was to be £49,288,700, or in round numbers 49¼ millions, but the actual revenue has turned out to be £49,070,242, or, say, 49 millions: the deficiency thus being £218,458, and so far the actual has been very close to the regular estimate in respect of revenue, the difference less being only ¼ of a million. But the ordinary expenditure came out to £50,259,171 in the regular estimate, or in round numbers 50¼ millions; whereas the actual expenditure came to £51,343,604, or in round numbers 51¼ millions. Thus, the excess of the actual over the regularly estimated expenditure amounted to £1,084,433, or, say, one million. This difference of expenditure of one million arose on several items; the principal of these was the Public Works, the ordinary expenditure on account of which showed an excess of £492,004; of the remainder, £186,346 arose from the Army and £318,061 in the items of interest, marine and miscellaneous expenditure. These make up the excess expenditure of one million. Thus, taking the diminution of revenue and the excess of expenditure together we commenced the current year worse by £1,302,891, or in round numbers 1¼ millions less than we expected.

Now, for the current year it will be in the recollection of the Council that my Budget of March last showed an estimated revenue of £49,340,840, or in round numbers 49¼ millions, and the ordinary expenditure £49,288,190 or close upon the 49¼ millions. This result shows an equilibrium, or the small surplus of £52,650. Now, this equilibrium, as the Council are so well aware, has become disturbed; there have been several circumstances militating against the estimate, amongst the first of which must be mentioned the item of Bengal Opium. The price of Bengal Opium, which was taken in the Budget at Rs. 1,330 per chest, has now fallen to about Rs. 1,100 a chest, and was taken in the revised estimate at Rs. 1,141. Again, the exportation of Malwa Opium from Bombay has been less than was expected and less than it has been in recent years. Thus, although we shall sell 2,000 chests more of Bengal Opium, than was estimated for in the Financial Statement, still, taking the fall of prices at Calcutta, and the diminished exportation from Bombay, we fear that the Opium revenue will be £500,000, or ½ million, less than was expected. Again, the yield of the Income Tax will be less than what was expected by £222,000, or in round numbers ¼ million. The Customs will be less than the estimate by £408,500, or ½ million. In September last the Government of India had but too good reason to apprehend that there would be a loss in the land revenue of £183,000; since then, there have been timely and abundant rains; in many parts there is as fair a harvest as ever waved over the plains, and we hope that this loss of land revenue may yet be averted. However, these various short-comings of revenue below the estimate make up with one or two items—regarding which I need not trouble the Council—a loss of £1,299,440, or in round numbers 1¼ millions, bringing down the revenue to £48,041,400, or, say, 48 millions.

On the other hand, while the revenue is thus falling below the anticipation, the estimated charges have risen from £49,288,190 to £49,768,802, making an excess of £480,612, or nearly ½ million. This ½ million arises mainly under these items—interest payments in India, additional expenditure on Bengal Opium, and expenditure in England. Altogether, what with the decrease of revenue and the increase of charge, there is an apparent deficit of £1,727,402, or in round numbers 1¾ millions. Now, as I said before, these figures were taken from the published despatch of 20th September last, which might be considered to be virtually tantamount to what is technically termed a "revised estimate." Such estimate, according to the established practice, is always prepared within six months after the Budget Estimate. The only difference this year has been respect of time. It has been in the power of the Government, owing to various improvements in the Account Department, to bring out a tolerably good "revised estimate" at an earlier period this year than heretofore. Since the preparation of this estimate, the period which has elapsed has perhaps made some slight changes; still on the whole, having gone through all the figures and having had the advantage of considering the state of affairs at the two great financial centres Calcutta and Bombay, I cannot hold out any hope whatever of the result being better. We shall be fortunate if it does not turn out worse. If in one or two respects our prospects have brightened, in one respect they have become darker. That being the case, we have to face the apparent deficit of 1¾ millions, and it has to be averted, if possible, by some means.

Now, how has the Government of India proposed to meet the difficulty? In the first place the Council are aware, from the resolution and documents under the signature of my Hon'ble friend opposite (Colonel R. Strachey), that about £792,500, or nearly £800,000, have been cut off from the expenditure on Public Works ordinary. Thus, the grant proposed in my budget for Public Works ordinary has been reduced from £5,851,050, or, in round numbers, 5¾ millions, to £5,058,550, or, in round numbers, 5 millions. Whether or not the whole of that amount will really be saved, is more than perhaps the Government of India can at this moment affirm. I can only rely on the co-operation of our colleague (Colonel Strachey) to ensure that result; if vigor and strictness can secure it, it will be secured, no doubt. Then there have been some reductions suggested or ordered in the police department, and in respect of Civil allowances. Though important reduction in some police appointments may be ultimately practicable, still just consideration must be shown to the offices affected by such changes. Again, the Council are aware that important reductions of Army expenditure have been proposed to Her Majesty's Government; what the result may be we can hardly say; but one thing is financially certain that these reductions, even if carried out to the fullest extent, can give no saving in *this* current year. Even if some of them were to be carried out instantly the result would actually be the immediate temporary increase of charge from the grant of gratuities to discharged men and the like.

So much then, for those savings which could be made to any material extent. On the other hand, as regards the enhancements of resources, the Bill for Raising Salt Duties in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies has been published: it is now to be proceeded with further under the auspices of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. John Strachey. The estimated yield of that enhancement during the remaining half of current year, if calculated strictly, would be £200,000; but there is always a difficulty in calculating the exact yield of a duty enhanced in the middle of a year, and we should hesitate to take that amount as the yield of the proposed enhancement on salt in Madras and Bombay. Perhaps, £180,000 or £190,000 is the most that can be reckoned on.

Thus, it will be seen that taking the Public Works reduction and the enhancement of salt duties together, the total would amount to less than one million leaving more than £700,000 or ¾ of a million of deficit to be made up.

Now, how is this to be done? We say that it must be done, partly at least by enhancing the duties of the Income Tax; therefore it is that we propose to raise the rate from one per cent. to two per cent. for the last six months of the year, or, in other words, doubling it for the latter half of the year. Then what will be the result? As already seen, the revised estimate of Income Tax for the current year at one per cent. for the whole period, amounts to £680,000, supposing that figures were borne out by the actual result—and we adopt it because it is much less than what was expected from the data of former years—the additional yield of the extra one per cent. should be £340,000; but notwithstanding that so much allowance has been made, I would prefer to take the amount at £400,000; and this added to the million, or less, already shown, would only make up something under £1,300,000;—that would still leave more than £400,000 of the deficit to be made up. I need not say that every effort that can be made during the few months that remain to destroy that remaining deficit,—to run it hard, to break its back, so to speak,—will certainly be made; but at this moment it is impossible to give any positive assurance, except that we will press reduction to the utmost limit possible.

The above comprises the main points of the case which I have to state, I believe the Council will accept the facts as affording a complete justification of the measure which is before us. The details of that measure are to be found in the Bill before the Council, and also in the statement of objects and reasons put forth in September last by my friend Mr. Strachey. I do not know that I need take up the time of the Council further on this point.

So much then for the Bill now to be introduced and referred to Select Committee.

But I hope that the Council will bear with me for a few minutes while I briefly examine the main differences between the budget and the revised estimates. I consider such explanation to be due to the Council when I ask them to vote for a law to impose additional taxation in the middle of the year.

In the first place it may be observed that for the year 1867-68 we received a revenue of £48,429,642, or, say in round numbers, 48½ millions. For the year 1868-69 we received £49,007,242, or say, 49 millions. Then I budgetted for a revenue in 1869-70 of £49,340,840, or in round numbers 49¼ millions. This is only ¼ of a million in excess of what we had actually received in the previous year, and that ¼ million arose from additional taxation. So that without additional taxation there was no increase budgetted for. We merely estimated to receive what we had received from the year just expired. Now, considering that the normal condition of the revenue of India been that of increase, that within the last ten years we had increased our revenue by 10 millions, it appears to me, on the general retrospect, that 49½ millions represented a fairly moderate estimate. If the main items of the budget revenue be compared with those of previous years, it would be found that in no large item did we estimate any particular increase, save in that of Land Revenue, and even there the increase was not considerable. But then for land we followed the estimates framed by the local Governments, who were necessarily the best judges for that particular branch of revenue. The aggregate of the whole estimate for land came to £20,495,000; the budget was £20,595,000. But the budget included £4,500 for waste lands, receipts, and other items not included in the local estimates. On the whole, then, the local estimate and the estimate of the Government of India amounted almost to exactly the same figure.

With respect to opium, which, as the Council has seen, comprises one of our principal losses, we expect to get only £7,786,200, or in round numbers 7¾ millions instead of £8,286,540, or 8¼ millions, which we expected to receive in the current year. Now, in the year just passed we actually received £8,453,366, or in round numbers 8½ millions. In the year before last we got £8,923,568, or say, nearly 9 millions. That is to say, the year before last we got 9 millions, last year 8½ millions, and we hoped to get 8¼ millions this year. But we are now to come down to 7¾ milions. Thus, *prima facie* the estimate of 8¼ millions was taken low. Of course, one reason for our taking the estimate lower than the amount that had actually been obtained in the two previous years was that we expected less on Bengal Opium owing to the supply having been for some time diminished by the drought in the poppy-growing districts. We also estimated the price per chest at a rate lower than the rates which had been governing the market for some time past. The price budgetted for was Rs. 1,330 per chest instead of Rs. 1,380, realized on the average of the year just concluded. Prices had continued high the whole year, sometimes overtopping Rs. 1,400 per chest; they had been particularly high in months immediately preceding the budget. There was, indeed, a slight fluctuation at the moment of the Financial Statement being made, but even then there was no material reduction whatever. On the contrary there was an indication of even higher prices. For if the price of Bengal Opium was to be regulated by the ordinary law of supply and demand in the China market, it would manifestly rise before an expected deficient supply. Such was the opinion even of some well-informed authorities. We doubted, however, whether the price had of late followed the ordinary law. We rather feared that it had assumed a speculative character, and we thought that it would be safer to take, not the high prices ruling during the current year, but the average of three years which gave a lesser rate. Then, if any accident should happen in the midst of such uncertainties, it could not be laid to want of prudence or caution on the part of the Government of India in estimating the price. But while we providently estimated some fall in the prices, the actual fall has unfortunately been greater than even our anticipation. Of course, with regard to the future, in any branch of revenue like this, it must be mainly a matter of opinion. As regards opinion, the Council may remember that when I brought forward my Financial Statement there was an eminent member of the mercantile community then sitting with us. I allude to Mr. Bullen; and he, with his knowledge of the subject, expressed in the debate on the budget the following opinion, He said—the Council would find it in the printed records—as follows:—

"He thought it possible that receipts from opium were a little under-estimated, because, although the provision for the year would be small, owing to short yield on account of badness of season, yet it was probable that prices would rise in proportion to reduced quantity, and the result would be that opium would show some increase on the amount estimated."

Well, so much for opium. That opinion has been indeed controverted by the actual result. But in a matter of so much uncertainty as opium, a fall in prices is no matter of surprise, and conveys no imputation on the carefulness or forecast of the Government of India.

The next item is that of Customs. Now, we took £2,773,500 against the amount of £2,692,500 of the year just over. The figures were almost the same. The Custom's revenue had been for the last three years steadily increasing. The trade statistics, which as the Council know are now prepared in the most elaborate fashion, showed the same result; indeed, the increase of our foreign trade is so notorious that I will not dilate on it. In framing the budget we looked to the statement of monthly actual receipts during the current year then drawing to its close, and these monthly statements showed a steady increase up to the very eve of the budget, both over the actuals of the preceding year, and over the budget estimate of that year. The trade statistics, which were then prepared to within three months, gave a similar indication. The trade of last year was so far good that it rose from 100 millions total value to 106 millions. Therefore, at the time we framed our Budget there was not any single actual fact which would justify us in supposing that there was likely to be any decrease. I speak of the actual facts then known, and of the statements then available. It is true that we did consider that the distress, drought, and famine in Northern India must affect the purchasing power of some classes of our population; but the population affected would consist of the poorer classes, and those were not generally the classes which consumed dutiable articles. However, that was considered, and it was the main reason why we estimated for no material increase in the Customs revenue, although there had been an increase for the last three years. We were aware also of the revision of the tariff valuations; but the consideration of such revision affecting the yield of the duties was an extremely doubtful one. Some well-informed parties considered that this just revision of the tariff would rather lead to an expansion of trade. That point has been very well brought out in the published despatch of the Government of India of the 20th of September. But for the future there was scope for opinion as apart from facts, and I shall quote the words of our late colleague, Mr. Bullen, who, besides being an eminent merchant, was also a member of the Tariff Committee which had just sat, and was therefore peculiarly experienced in respect to the Customs duties. Referring to the records of the Council, I find that Mr. Bullen said:—

"If they looked to Customs, there also might be some increase by natural growth of trade; but against that must be set that the fixed valuations on which the duties were levied was to be reduced. There could not, therefore, be a great increase in the Customs."

Of course, in my humble opinion, that was a just and moderate manner of regarding the prospects of our Customs. It is quite evident that at that time so good an authority as Mr. Bullen considered that there would be a natural growth of trade. He further considered that there should not be any great increase in the estimates on account of Customs, and there was no great increase; in fact there was no appreciable increase. Unfortunately, from causes which it is difficult to fully explain at this moment, there has not been the growth of trade to which Mr. Bullen alluded; there has been to some extent a depression The consequence of that is that we fear that the Customs revenue will fall during the current year to £2,363,000, being less not only than the amount of the last year, £2,692,755, but also less than the revenue of the year before, £2,578,632. That this decrease in the revised estimate, framed in September last, is but too likely to be justified, I must admit, especially after considering the unfavourable manner in which the trade season has opened in Calcutta and Bombay in November, which is usually the commencement of the brisk season. So much then for that particular figure. As regards the framing of the Customs estimate, I do not mean to say that we cannot introduce improvements in that respect. We will again examine the method of estimating in all its details, and whatever can be done from experience or local knowledge shall be done. But I beg to assure the Council that we have a certain method of framing these estimates. It may not be the best method. I believe it is not quite the best method that may be adopted. At all events it is a method. First of all, the estimate is framed regularly by the Customs Department—by the Collectors and Commissioners of Customs. In that Department they possess the most complete information regarding every single item. They know the quantity of goods in bond: they also know, or should know if they choose to enquire,—and I have no doubt they do enquire,—as to what quantity of goods are expected, or are afloat. They have of course the most complete information of the collections up to the last hour; and with all this knowledge they form their estimate. That estimate is submitted (in Bengal) to the Board of Revenue. The Board will possess almost as much information as the Customs Department itself, and they again go over the whole estimate, checking off article by article, item by item. Those estimates are submitted to the local Government, which also possesses general information, and then the estimate comes up to the Government of India in the Financial Department where it is further checked by the statements of actual collections of the last one or two months subsequent to the preparation of the figures by the Customs Department.

The next item I shall allude to is that of the Income Tax. As the Council know I estimated that it should yield £900,000, the revised estimate now shows that it may hardly yield more than £600,000. How was that £900,000 arrived at? It was arrived at in this way. First, the estimated yield of the late Certificate Tax under all the schedules included in that tax was taken. It was considered that on trades and professions the late Certificate Tax was virtually a one per cent. Income Tax. To that we added the probable amount of a similar duty on lands and houses. We assumed very little for the duty on the public securities, because, as the Council know, the Act avowedly made incomplete provision in that respect. Then we took into consideration all the figures and statistics of the Income Tax some years ago brought in by my predecessor, Mr. Wilson. The mass of tabulated classified statistics of the old Income Tax that have been prepared at various times and the subsequent License Tax is really very considerable. Now, these data were carefully compared with the calculation of my budget; but it will be immediately apparent that the precise figures of the old Income Tax cannot be taken as the basis strictly of a new calculation. For, in the first place the figures were ten years old; in the second place the value of land and houses had risen greatly within the last decade of years; in the third place, there was a new procedure whereby all lands, except those permanently settled, were to be valued in a manner that will treble the assessment as compared with that which would have been made under the old tax: so that we were bound to make a considerable enhancement in the new estimate over the figures under the old tax. But in the new estimate we maintained much the same proportion between the amount from trades and professions, and the amount from lands and houses, as that which had existed in the old tax; or if the proportion was not quite the same still there was such a resemblance as sufficed for purposes of an estimate. I may add that this estimate was framed three times over, or even more. There was one calculation in 1867, another in 1868, another in 1869. I do not know whether I need say anything further to justify the estimate, inasmuch as it relates to a new tax, for the yield of which we have not yet even one year's actual data.

So much then, for three main items, in which the revised estimate shows a falling off from my budget. On the other hand, I hope the Council will not understand that any desponding view is taken as to the principal branches of revenue raised in the interior of India. I do not, in the least, wish to imply that there is any falling off in them. Even in the revised estimate, the revenues from Land, Forests, Salt, Excise, and Stamps stand as high as, or higher than ever.

Before quitting this part of the subject, I must observe that the miscellaneous revenue is taken as high in my budget as in the two previous years, and except in one or two particulars, that portion of the budget estimate appears to be borne out. But I must remark that this is not a very safe or satisfactory item, and in future budgets it must be estimated more moderately; for although we have of late been receiving these large amounts, yet this heading includes most of those items which are popularly called "wind-falls," upon which we ought not permanently to calculate.

I must still trespass on the patience of the Council in order to notice a few items on the expenditure side, in which discrepancies have arisen in the revised estimate as compared with the budget. The first item is that of Interest. The revised estimate shows an excess charge of £103,238; and this excess arises on two points, namely, the unclaimed dividends, and the interest arising on the new loan contracted this year for public works extraordinary. It was the practice in estimating the interest charges to allow for a certain average amount of dividends remaining unclaimed by parties entitled to claim them. It was not a very reliable thing, but still, on an average, a certain number of persons in the year did leave their dividends unclaimed, and in this manner the estimate was framed. Last year it so happened that the dividends were almost all claimed, and the consequence was that there arose a discrepancy regarding that particular estimate. That being the case, we have considered that it is better not to assume that dividends would remain unclaimed, and therefore it has been decided not to allow for them. On this score, some £30,000 must be added to the estimate. The rest of the £100,000 relates to interest on the new loan for public works extraordinary. The Council will ask—Why was the interest on this loan not provided for? The reason was this. When the budget was framed, we believed that the amount in question would be raised in England: we did not venture to hope at that time that the Secretary of State would sanction any portion of it being raised in India. If raised in England, we thought that the money, not being required till the commencement of the working season—November of this year—would not be raised till within the latter half of the year. In this case, the payment of interest on the loan would not fall within this current financial year, and therefore no provision was made; that was the particular reason which was followed at the time. Looking back now, I admit that we should have considered that perhaps the Secretary of State might authorize the loan being raised in India; or might raise it in England before the latter half of the year. But there was no over-sight and no actual error in this matter. After the budget statement had been delivered, the loan arrangements became modified. To our satisfaction, the Secretary of State authorised our raising the money in India. Then we decided to bring the loan out immediately; but the amounts were to be received at the Treasury in instalments, so as to save interest. Afterwards, to accommodate the subscribers, we allowed them to pay in at once all the amounts of the accepted tenders. These circumstances, not exactly known at the time of the budget, have caused the interest charge to rise higher than was anticipated.

The next item is £69,700, which represents the interest we shall have to pay to the Presidency Banks on overdrawn accounts. As the Council know, we considered at the time that the over-drawing of our accounts with the Presidency Banks arose from advances we had to make for the Abyssinian Expedition. In that case we expected to recover the interest from Her Majesty's Government, so that the charge would not appear in the corrected accounts of the year. But when we came to submit our claims we found the data became extremely complicated we had to make further inferences; there arose delay in bringing the point fully out. In the meantime the items must appear in the accounts of the year; had the circumstances happened as we expected they would not have appeared.

The next item of difference was £81,900 under the head of refunds and drawbacks; that is to say, on re-examining the average of several years, we now expect to have to refund £81,000 more than was estimated. How was that original estimate made? It was made on a detailed calculation, province for province, of every amount of drawback and refund expected to be made by each Local Government. Thus the amount contained in the Budget was the total of the amounts estimated by the several Local Governments. But this was exclusive of refund of Income Tax. When the Budget was framed, we intended that £900,000 for Income Tax should include the refunds in that branch. It has since been decided that refunds of Income Tax should appear on the expenditure side of the budget in the same manner as refunds of other revenues, and this has slightly swollen the amount of the estimate. In this point, again, there was no oversight.

The next item is £1,302,000 additional expenditure on opium. This represents an extra payment on an increased number of chests to be brought to sale by reason of the improved quantity of opium produced last year in other words, the effects of drought on the opium crop turned out not to be so great as was feared. When more opium is brought in, increased payments have to be made. This is a fortunate circumstance, because this extra charge on the expenditure side merely represents a more than proportional increase of income on the revenue side.

The next item is that of £36,330 on account of the Straits Settlements. There was an outstanding account with this Settlement, which was once under our Government, but is so no longer, and this item will fall to be paid during the current year. Unfortunately, it was overlooked; and I must admit that this particular item does represent an error though not a serious one; as it was just the sort of item that might possibly escape attention.

There is an excess charge of £76,500 in the Political Department representing the additional allowance, payable this year, to the Ameer Shere Alee of Cabul. This was not overlooked by the Comptroller General, who obtained the information from the proper quarter; but he accidentally omitted to insert the amount in the estimate. This must, of course, be admitted to be an error.

The last item of difference is that of £115,452 in the expenditure in England, which does not require notice here.

So much for the discrepancies between the budget and the revised estimate now before the Council. But further, in the regular estimate there are four items on which I desire to offer explanation to the Council, that is, the regular estimate of last year. These points are the salt supply of Bengal, the land revenue of the North-West Provinces, the Malwa opium, the Public Works expenditure.

As regards the salt supply, it was stated in that estimate in last spring, and repeated recently, that when the budget of 1868-69 was prepared, as the Council knows, under the auspices of my predecessor, the fact of the supplies of salt in the Bengal stores being exhausted or nearly exhausted, was overlooked. Well, since my attention has been drawn to the expression, I find that the fact was not exactly overlooked in that sense by my predecessor; the fact was not really material to the estimate formed in that budget, because, as the Council know, the supply of salt to Bengal arises not so much from local manufacture but chiefly from importation from England; if there happened to be a large quantity of local salt there possibly the amount of foreign salt imported and dutiable would be less. If the local supplies were nearly exhausted the consumption of foreign salt would be greater. At all events between the two the people will obtain the requisite supply. Certainly the year's supply would not be materially affected by the amount stored locally. Therefore, whatever difference there is between that budget estimate and the actual facts, the cause must be sought elsewhere than in the supplies in the local stores.

The next item is the Land Revenue in the North-Western Provinces. For these provinces the budget estimate, framed by my predecessor, showed £4,200,000. The local authorities, sending up their revised estimates in the very height and crisis of the drought and distress, brought it down to £4,000,000, or £200,000, below the budget. When a month or more afterwards, these local estimates came to be finally revised in the Financial Department, rain had fallen abundantly, raising the hopes of agriculturists and public confidence generally, and we calculated that the loss would not occur to the full extent originally anticipated by the local authorities. They themselves fully admitted the great improvement in the general prospects of those provinces; therefore, instead of £200,000 decrease, we took £100,000, reducing the figure in the regular estimate to only £4,100,000. Afterwards, it turned out that the visitation of drought or famine had been somewhat greater than was anticipated, and the actual out-turn has proved to be only £3,997,000.

The next item is that of Malwa opium. It fell off in the actuals by £400,000 below the regular estimate. This difference arose in the following manner:—The regular estimate showed 225 lakhs or 2¼ millions, This was borne out by the actuals of the current year and of the year previous. It was accepted by the Local Accountant General presumably in communication with the Local Government. It was true that the Commissioners of Customs had taken as the regular estimate 213 lakhs or something less than what we proposed in the regular estimate. Now, as already stated, the regular estimate of 225 lakhs was taken in reference to the actuals of that year, that is, with eight months' actuals. Those eight months yielded 125 lakhs, leaving about 100 lakhs or 1 million to be made up in the last four months, that is to say, about 25 lakhs per mensem. That was, perhaps, a sanguine estimate, still, it was nothing extraordinary. These were the four best months of the year, and for many years instances can be found of similar amounts coming in during this brisk period. So far then the regular estimate, based on the actuals of preceding years, and the eight months' actuals of the then current year, was not at all extraordinary or extravagant. Afterwards, the fact turned out that of the remaining four months of the year two resulted badly: and one only was really prosperous. And it was possible to correct the regular estimate by later information relating to the ninth or even the tenth month. But the regular estimate being professedly based on eight months' actuals, it was not in this case corrected. The adherence to rule may so far be justified, though the result was unfortunate.

Still, the case does illustrate a defect of system as regards the framing of the regular estimate. Strictly according to rule and the routine sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the regular estimate does not represent more than eight months' actuals and four months' estimate. Accordingly, the estimate should be submitted shortly after the expiry of the eight months; but in practice, it is often kept back for a while; and being naturally anxious to put forward as correct an estimate as possible, we sometimes so far take liberty as to correct it for a month or two latter. But the practice has been uncertain in this respect. On some items, correction has been supplied by our officers going beyond the understood rule; especially in those cases where local information is immediately available, such as Bengal opium. In other items our officers do not apply correction, but leave the regular estimate as what it professes to be according to rule. I admit that this shows that the rule and practice of framing the regular estimate must be immediately reconsidered. The uncertainty in the above respect is apt at any moment to place the Financial Department in a false position. Had our officers understood that by rule every item must be corrected by latest information up to date, this particular discrepancy would certainly have been much reduced, though it might not have been altogether avoided.

There remains now only the large item of £492,000 excess expenditure in the Public Works Department. As we, fortunately, have the presence in Council of the Secretary to Government in that Department, he will I trust, give such information as his Department desires to offer. It undoubtedly does show some defect in the system of that Department, though I beg to say that the blame will not rest solely with the Public Works Department, for there must be some defect in the control of the Financial Department over Public Works finances which allowed this discrepancy to occur. I can only say that with my Hon'ble friend's co-operation, we shall in future adopt such stringent measures that a recurrence of such a discrepancy will be impossible. I do not say that it arose from actual error on the part of the Public Works authorities, but from a particular defect of system which they share with the Financial Department itself. Lastly, I would point out, as regards discrepancies between actuals and estimates, that inasmuch as the estimates relate to the future which cannot properly be foreseen, there must need be such discrepancies; but they may arise either from misfortune, which we can hardly control or foresee, or from defects of system, or from actual errors. The Council will immediately see the distinction between these three causes. It does not follow that every discrepancy arises from error or even from defect of system. From the brief analysis I have given of all the discrepancies which have become apparent, and in regard to which I have extenuated nothing, the Council will be able to form their own conclusions as to which discrepancies arose from misfortune, which from defects of system and which from error. Two errors must undoubtedly be admitted, consisting of the item on account of the Straits Settlement and that on account of the Cabul allowance. They amount together to about £100,000. The relative size and proportion of these errors can only be understood by comparing the amount and size of the aggregate estimate. Now, if we consider that the estimate on both sides together amounts to one hundred millions there is an error of £100,000 out of 100 millions, or just a fractional error of one thousandth part. That is as small a proportion as possibly can be unless it is said that there should be no error at all. Then there are discrepancies from defects of system such as that of the Public Works excess expenditure and that of the Malwa opium, also in one or two points in the expenditure of the current year; for instance, that about the unclaimed dividends. But the two main discrepancies in the current year, which have more than anything else, caused the present difficulty, namely, those in Opium and Customs, do really arise from fiscal misfortune not to be controlled and hardly to be foreseen. I have now laid the facts before the Council and the Council can judge for themselves.

But saying this much, do I mean to infer that no improvement is possible? By no means; I admit that there are defects in system, which though not unknown before have been brought home to us more strongly than ever by existing difficulties. For instance, we must examine more thoroughly than heretofore the monthly statements of actual receipts the (either from the manuscript returns received of the telegraphic despatches, for it must be remembered that we have often to get our actuals from distances of hundreds and thousands of miles away). We have such examination now to a great extent, but we must have it more strictly in future; we must check our financial conclusions more immediately by actuals up to the latest day. We must also base our estimate more strictly on the actual results up to date and less on general conclusions. Then, perhaps, we must obviate the tendency that exists of taking a somewhat too sanguine view of our estimate, both in respect to expenditure and revenue. There is so much buoyancy and elasticity and the spirits of every body ran so high that there may be a tendency to form too favourable expectations of our undoubtedly great resources: and this must be obviated. Then in particular, there are many cases of discrepancy arising from adjustments these adjustments and inter-adjustments between province and province, or presidency and presidency, are very great; and that being so, there is a tendency in the local authorities to let those adjustments stand over till the end of the year. The consequence is, that we never are quite certain up to the last moment as to how we stand. The actuals seldom show the full amount of expenditure, because so much remains to be adjusted. This throws an excessive burden on the last two months, and tends to falsify the conclusions drawn for the ten months. We must endeavour to ensure greater current regularity in this respect. Then we must revise the rules for the preparation of our regular estimate. The false positions into which we occasionally drift by the present rule of framing the estimates are but too well illustrated by the case of Malwa opium which I have explained to-day. Further, as is well known, it is on this regular estimate that our cash account and our published estimate of cash balances have to be based. As explained in my financial statement of March last, this great account comprises an aggregate of 80 millions on each side. The sum of cash balances represents the balancing item at the very end of the account. If, therefore, there be any discrepancy in any part of this immense account, the cumulative effect will fall upon the balancing entry at the end, namely, that of the cash balances. Now, considering that we have to put forth the entry of estimated cash balances before the commercial world, I think we should improve it by taking the facts available to us from the cash assets in our treasuries up to latest dates. On the last occasion, I presented the cash balance estimates framed according to the rules then in force. I shall follow an improved method on the next occasion. Above all, we must adhere more strictly than ever to the budget allotments for expenditure. The Council know that there has always been a tendency to exceed these allotments. The local authorities naturally took primarily to efficiency. Everybody is animated by a sincere desire to improve the country, and all this conduces to a disposition to disturb the budget. If this cannot be stopped, there will be a repetition of the deficit that now exists, and we shall be constantly obliged to have recourse to special legislation for fresh taxation.

But as the best guarantee that all requisite improvements will be gradually effected, I need only point to the reforms made in the last few years. Within that period, the budget system has been introduced under great difficulties. The whole system of accounts has been revolutionized, and there has been obtained a degree of punctuality never heard of before in India; and among the first fruits of this punctuality is the early date of the revised estimate this year, which has enabled us to present facts for additional legislation to avert the threatened deficit.

I do not know that there is any further point to which I should advert. This is only an *ad interim* statement; and if there are other points which require explanation they shall be explained when I bring on the budget in March next. In the meantime I appeal to the candour of this Council to consider whether the existing difficulty does not mainly arise from fiscal misfortunes hardly to have been anticipated, from fluctuations in trade generally, and in the China market particularly. How could we, a year ago, have found justification for imposing on the country those sacrifices which we are now compelled to propose? It we had then come forward and said there were such anticipations about the future that we must double the Income Tax and arrest public improvement by cutting off three-quarters of a million—I ask whether such a conclusion would have found acceptance, or whether such proposals could possibly have been carried? Yet, that is exactly what has been rendered necessary by subsequent events. The Government of India should be judged, not by the extent of fiscal misfortunes which cannot be prevented nor reasonably be foreseen, but rather by the degree of energy, efficiency, and resolution with which a deficit is met as soon as it is proved to be approaching.

With these remarks I beg to introduce the Bill to enhance the duties leviable under the Indian Income Tax Act, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instruction to report in a week.

A MAGISTRATE ON SMOKING.

At the Westminster Police-court, on Oct. 29, a young man named William Ayres was charged with refusing to perform the task allotted to him in the casual ward of the workhouse of St. Luke's, Chelsea. He was set to pick 2 lbs. of oakum, but after he had been at work for a short time he left off, commenced smoking a short pipe, and refused to do any more. The prisoner said he was an artisan, and being out of work had been driven for the first time to seek a night's lodging in the casual ward. He had picked part of his oakum when the superintendent threw the doors of the shed open and exposed him to a thorough draught. Mr. Selfe said if he was smoking, it was of course necessary to open the doors to let the smoke out. "And this is England, is it?" asked the prisoner. Mr. Selfe: I believe so. Prisoner: And a free-born Englishman is not to smoke his own tobacco, that he bought himself, in a workhouse yard? Mr. Selfe: It is a vicious habit, and it interfered with your labour. Prisoner: Then if this is England the sooner I am out of it the better. I am dragged here for smoking, like a dog. Mr. Selfe: Dogs don't smoke. The prisoner was committed for seven days.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE KHAN OF KHIVA.

A report has of late been current at St. Petersburg that the Russian Government is preparing for an expedition against the Khan of Khiva. Some colour has been given to this report by certain articles in the official *Invalide Russe* and *Journal de St. Petersbourg* accusing the Khan of having assisted the Kirghiz tribes in their rebellion, and what gives it a still greater probability is that the subjection of Khiva would enormously facilitate the trade of Russia with Central Asia. At present Russian goods sent to Taschkend or Bokhara must proceed along the Volga to Samara, and thence by land for 1,400 or 1,500 miles, one-half of which distance is performed on camels through a desert. The transit from Russia to Bokhara and back consequently occupies a whole year, and costs from three to four roubles (9s. to 12s.) per poud (36 lb.) of merchandise. If, on the other hand, the portion of the Amu-Darya which now belongs to Khiva were in the possession of Russia, her merchants could send their goods by the Volga as far as its mouth, then across the Caspian to the Krasnovodzky Gulf, and thence a distance of 300 miles by land to the Amu-Darya. From the station called Tchardjoui on this river to Bokhara is about seventy miles more, so that the total land journey would be only 370 miles and the cost of transport reduced by one half.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 29.

A Female Soldier.—Some time ago a young man was received, by the express order of the King of Prussia, as candidate for an ensign's commission, into the second company of the first battalion of the 9th Regiment, in Stargard, the same company in which his grandmother had served as a subaltern officer during the war of liberation against the French, and bravely won the Iron Cross and the Russian Order of St. George. This lady, who was called Augusta Frederica Kruger, was a native of Freidland, in Mecklenburg, and not content with offering, like many other of her countrywomen, her trinkets and her flowing locks on the altar of patriotism, she entered the ranks as a volunteer under the name of "Lubeck," and distinguished herself by her intrepidity on many a hard-fought field. On 23rd October, 1815, she received her discharge, and her services were mentioned in this document in the most flattering terms. In January, 1816, being present, in the garments of her sex, at the festival of the Order of the Iron Cross, held at Berlin, she attracted the attention of a sub-officer of Lancers, called Carl Kohler, to whom she was married in the garrison church of Berlin on the 5th of March of the same year. The church on the occasion was densely packed with spectators, all anxious to witness the marriage of two Prussian subaltern officers. The heroic bride appeared in a handsome silk gown, and wore on her breast the orders she had so honourably won, which, with her hair, still rather short for a woman, were the only indications of her former military career.

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STEAMSHIP COAL.

A Parliamentary Return, recently issued, gives an account, for the six months ending June 30, 1869, of the quantity of coal consumed on board each ship in the Royal Navy, according to the particulars supplied half-yearly for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty. This document shows that Her Majesty's ships take in coal at ports in all four quarters of the globe, and burn in their furnaces nearly every description of anthracite or bituminous product of mines. The commanding officers of every ship have to report, in conjunction with the chief engineers, on the quality of the coal used in generating steam, and to state whether it is good and fit for the service, or otherwise. In the official paper now before us there are reports from 131 ships; we have opinions, therefore, on some 300 to 400 different kinds of coal. The publication of these steam shipping reports will, no doubt, afford food for controversy: the statements therein are likely to be reproduced by mine-owners, coal factors, merchants, and agents, in favour of or against certain qualities of coal. Every colliery proprietor whose coal has been depreciated by this official digest will feel aggrieved, as it is obvious that the reports will stand as certificates, and serve for reference. One fact is brought out very clearly in the return, that is, the loss of heating power is proportioned to the exposure of the coal to atmospheric influence. We have often commented on this peculiar feature, and shown that, in trials of relative speed, no positive result could be secured unless the fuel consumed on every occasion was raised from the same seam of coal, and also at one time. We have dwelt upon the fact that decomposition commences the moment coal comes into contact with air, and that to secure its steam generating properties it should be kept under cover. This is an important consideration for large consumers of coal, as the price is the same whether the fuel be efficient or not. A loss in heating power of 25 per cent. means that it takes 100 lbs. of coal to do the work of 75. This, in stowage and economy of working expenses, must tell immensely upon the revenue of a steamship company. In the August number of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* attention is directed to this peculiar feature. In the article to which we allude it is stated that, in one case where hard coal is used in large quantities for purposes of mere evaporation, some of which had been kept on hand in open piles for five or six months, the effective force is less by from 13 to 15 per cent. than that freshly mined. In coal used in a smelting furnace there is a corresponding per-centage of deterioration. The writer remarks that it is a curious fact, and without a sufficient reason. The fact, however, remains, as we have shown before, and we may quote from this Parliamentary Return to further establish what we have said. For instance, the Welsh coal called Powell's Duffryn appears to have been rather extensively consumed by the ships mentioned in the report, and spoken of in most cases as good and fit for the service. We find, however, that the Ariadne took in 615 tons of this coal at Alexandria, and, though to all appearance good, it had been exposed to the atmosphere and become powerless. The Barracouta was furnished with 52 tons of Welsh coal, the name of the mine unknown to contractor, which had "perished by age and exposure," and produced 20 per cent. of ash. The Endymion had 107 tons of Ebbw Vale at Gibraltar, which burnt very fast and were decayed. This old or new consumption may account for a coal being condemned as unfit for steam purposes in one ship, and in another being highly praised. The ventilation of engine-rooms and form of furnaces must have, as a matter of course, much to do with coal burning. We may exemplify this by further extracts from the Admiralty compilation. The Terrible coaled at Devonport with about 400 tons, composed of Welsh and Hartley. There was no other waste than 2 per cent. of clinker: the ashes were burnt and the smoke was very light. The Salamis, with the Welsh coals supplied to her at Hong Kong, made 27, 28, and 30 per cent. of clinker and ash. Coal would seem to be burned with different results. Take, for instance, Nixon's Navigation, about the best applied in Marine furnaces. On board the Vivid at Woolwich this coal left 4 per cent. of ash and 3 per cent. of clinker. The Boxer had 41 tons supplied to her at Rio de Janeiro, and they gave 12·4 per cent. of ash, and ·009 per cent. of clinker. The Megæra had 160 tons of the same coal at Rio de Janeiro, which left only 9 per cent. of ash and clinker; and on 120 tons put on board the Oberon there, by the contractor, the waste was only 7 per cent., together tallying exactly with the consumption in the Boxer. Nixon's Navigation and Aberdare mixed, furnished to the Caradoc at Patras, was pronounced as "fair," but left 19·5 per cent. of waste. Mixtures of Welsh with North-country coal, in various proportions, have been tried with different results. Taking the Welsh as a whole it gives considerably more clinker than North-country coals, but less dense smoke. If, therefore, the smoke could be consumed—and we believe it can—there would, perhaps, be a better demand for the last-named coals. The tugs of Mr. Watkins are said not to throw out any smoke, and, if this can be effected with 150 or 200-horse power engines of the Thames, and with a saving of fuel, we do not see why a like efficiency cannot be attained in the Navy. North-country coal is objected to by captains of H.M. ships because it makes a black smoke, and begrimes the masts and sails, besides denoting the position of a ship of war to an enemy. Welsh, therefore, unless in special cases, will be preferred to North-country, though we find by the reports here commented upon that many of the former emit smoke more or less black and dense. In the report from the Psyche on consumption of 195 tons of Wayne's Merthyr, it is said that, to burn well in that ship, they require to be mixed with North-country produce, and a similar suggestion is made on Neville's Llanelly, burnt on board the Wizard. In the Aspall a large amount of sulphur was present, though the coal generated steam kindly, and left less than 4 per cent. of waste. The Galatea coaled at Adelaide with 505 tons of Newcastle (New South Wales), which were good, but, in consequence of the volume of smoke they gave off, choked the tubes of the boilers. The ash and clinker were 10 per cent. At Sydney the Galatea took on board 228 tons of Illawara (N.S.W.) coal; these are reported as generating steam well, being economical, and yielding only 7 per cent. of ash, with no clinkers. There appears to be a very great difference in Welsh coals. Nautmelyn Merthyr, tried on board the Magnet, are said to have been uneven in quality, the good parts generating steam quickly and producing good results, while the bad parts fused the fire bars, rendering them quite useless. In one case, after steaming twelve hours, 70 bars were fused together in lots of five, six, and seven, thereby destroying the means of perfect combustion. The Zealous was supplied with 222 tons of Nanaimo coal at Esquimalt, which were found fair and fit for the service, leaving 18 per cent. of ash, 5 per cent. of clinker, with a great quantity of smoke. The same ship had 60 tons of Philadelphia anthracite, which burned well, gave 10 per cent. of ash, with no clinkers, and were smokeless. The East India transport steam troopships seem to be the largest consumers of coal. The Serapis, during the six months, took in 3,094 tons, and the three other ships about equal quantities. These must be expensive ships to work and maintain, and though they take large numbers of officers, soldiers, and stores, it is very questionable whether the Government have saved anything by their employment. Contract vessels, we suspect would prove much cheaper to the State; and, when the Suez Canal is opened, and ships of lesser draught can proceed through, without transhipment, economy will demur to the wisdom of continuing them in the service. Whilst this Return is replete with information to steamship owners, they should remember that all furnaces are not of the same construction. Allowances in this respect should be made in estimating the value of coal. Above all, it is necessary to learn when a given coal left the pit's mouth, and how it was protected when in store.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

(*Globe*, Oct. 29.)

We understand that at the commencement of the year, on the Government taking over the telegraphs, the public is to be benefitted by the choice of having their messages transmitted in cypher. This will be a very great boon to the commercial public, as in the present and the past complaints have been numerous against the publicity given to telegrams. The system which the Postmaster-General has already sanctioned for public use consists in a numerical code applied to and embracing the entire English language. In order to transmit a message by this code it is necessary only as far as the telegraph employer is concerned to telegraph a number of groups of figures. Oftentimes in one of these groups a whole message is contained, and in body they never exceed more than five figures, which, taking each figure as a letter, represents the mean of the words in the English language. Now it is very evident that by the adoption of such a system the Post Office must save a considerable amount of time and labour; but notwithstanding this fact, that office demands that the public shall pay for each figure as a word, or in plain English, that whilst they benefit everything by the use of the code, the public is only to enjoy the advantage of its use by sending their messages in cypher.

FATHER HYACINTHE IN AMERICA.

The New York papers, which reached London on Oct 29, are full of the arrival of Father Hyacinthe, which took place on the 18th. The reverend gentleman had not landed before he had a lesson in American manners. He was at once attacked by the reporters, one of whom (the representative of the *New York Times*) writes: "The steward kindly pointed out the object of our search, who was then walking fore and aft, reading, as all Catholic priests daily do, from his breviary the 'Office' set apart for each day. Pausing to survey the man whose name has been borne on the wings of fame to the remotest bounds of Christendom, we could not help being amazed at the calm simplicity of his exterior. He is below the middle height, stout, stoops a little, has grey hair, dark eyes, and a round face. At a distance there is nothing striking in his appearance, but the moment you come in contact with him you feel an indescribable charm coming over you, and, when he speaks, his soft, earnest voice completes the fascination, and you are completely won. Immediately you realize that this is no ordinary man, but one whose mental powers are marvellously developed. He is gentlemanly and affable withal—the beau ideal of refinement. Approaching him, we took advantage of a pause in his reading to introduce ourself, and to make known the object of our visit. He very politely accorded us a brief interview, during which he told us that he was in excellent health, and, apart from a little fatigue, felt not a whit the worse for his journey. He came to America for the purpose of learning more of the people and studying their institutions. He informed us that he purposed sojourning among us for two months at least."

Selfish.—"My dear," said Mr. B. to his wife, while his smiling countenance indicated the consciousness of having done a good action, "I have just had my life insured for your benefit." "Well, I declare," said Mrs B., looking round upon her family and friends with an expression of injured innocence, "just to think of the selfishness of men, and particularly of husbands! There, you have been and had your life insured, while your poor wife may go without any insurance on hers. It's just what I would expect of you!"

A FENIAN FIELD DAY.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Oct 25.)

The proverbial dulness of a London Sunday afternoon was yesterday enlivened, at least so far as the Western section of the metropolis was concerned, by strains of secular music, banners of various colours, furlongs of green significant ribbon, pantomimic fasces apparently made of inferior chocolate, property pikes like elongated wicket-stumps, blood-red Phrygian caps, columns of patriotic but not often pretty maids and matrons, proudly caracoling popular tribunes and various other incongruous items of tint, noise, and humanity, such as make up a demonstrational procession in this inartistic, unimaginative city. The Fenian sympathisers, fraught or inspired with a noble purpose, marched in their majesty and might through our chief thoroughfares of pleasure—took possession for a time of "the finest site in Europe"—and finally occupied Hyde Park in considerable force, where they had it all their own way, in the matter of ranting, until they were hoarse and weary. From first to last nobody interfered with them: the base, bloodthirsty hirelings of the cruel Saxon oppressor, awed by the portentous dignity of their attitude, shrunk, trembling, from their path, and sought, in obscure retreats, a shameful, paltry safety. Cowed by the stately vigour of the intrepid Erse, the mercenaries of tyranny hid their craven crests, nor dared to interfere with the grim frolics of the sovereign proletary; the "crusher" was morally crushed; and the first principle of liberty, that everybody shall be allowed to do exactly as he pleases regardless of public convenience, established law, or common decency, was triumphantly vindicated. To say that any practical results were attained by the proceedings of the Fenian Brotherhood yesterday afternoon, beyond the mutilation of a few venerable trees in the Park, would be inconsistent with truth; the fact being that the procession was vulgarly carnivalesque, the oratory weak and turgid, and the whole business as puerile as it was troublesome. But, as a sixpence may sometimes be discovered lurking in the unsavoury bosom of a dustheap, so was an atom of genuine, serviceable good to be eliminated from the heterogeneous mess which the patriots of Erin made of their Sunday demonstration; namely, that the dread confraternity, whose very name has for years served as a chronic bogey to grown-up Englishmen, is a harmless, and somewhat humorous, corporation. The ferocity that is expressed by a childish self-decoration with paper rosettes—by the mitigated voluptuousness of parading the streets to "Garry Owen" and the "Minstrel Boy"—by the waving of calico banners and the brandishing of wooden-headed pikes—is not so terrible after all; and, if we could only view it in the proper light, unbiassed by our savage Sassenach prejudices and hatreds, there is comfort to us in such processions as that of yesterday—there is solace to our terror and assurance of our peace. For by and through them we learn to know our London Fenians as they are—innocuous, perhaps cheery—not, as our excited imaginations have pictured them to us, thirsting for our blood and property.

Strolling at noontide along the line of route selected by the Brotherhood for their march, one was agreeably surprised to find the streets calm, undisturbed, impavid; not a symptom of panic broke the sweet stillness that pervades our main thoroughfares on the day of prescribed rest. The first symptom of Fenianism we noticed was a somewhat murky demagogue, whose long lank hair told a thrilling tale of organised resistance to constituted authorities, issuing from a small public-house in Vine-street, accompanied by a leash of dirty admirers, wiping their lips. That he held high authority in the patriot band was evident from the comparative splendour of his decorations—broad green sash, yellow collar, green and yellow rosette with scarlet tassels dependent from its centre; that he had been led by the overpowering nature of his feelings to steep his mortal frame in drink was visible to the naked eye, for he was stiff with liquor. We were informed, as he strode with uncertain but majestic step towards Swan and Edgar's, that he was "the leader of a column"—whatever that office or dignity of Fenianhood may be; to the uninitiated gaze he appeared rather to be eminently qualified to lean against a column than to lead one. As we approached Trafalgar-square, rendezvous of all the urban and suburban cohorts, there gathered together for the liberation of Erin's heroes, we became aware of a violent drumming and trumpeting, musically picturesque enough at a great distance, but hideous and excruciating as it drew nearer and more near. Can we believe our ears?—the band is a Fenian band, and the air is—"Tommy Dodd!" Tommy Dodd was not an Irishman far less a Fenian, so far as we know—at least no evidence of authority has hitherto been adduced in favour of the theory that he came of a Milesian and rebellious stock. However this may be, there he was, for the nonce, a full-grown "sympathiser," put forward with such emphasis of drum and rhythmical energy of cymbals, that he might have been taken for the Great Liberator himself. Presently he subsided into silence, amidst loud plaudits; and the "Marsellaise" took his place. Nothing could be more inconsequent, as a musical utterance; but a large number of misguided persons thought fit to hail the hymn of the barricades with furious shouting and tumultuous waving of caps.

This ill-considered bray of the brass seemed to be the signal for the starting of the procession, which accordingly defiled at a sharp walk before us in the following order: Band, headed by banner with "Free our Prisoners!" or words to that effect, inscribed in gilt letters upon a green ground. Cohort of Fenians with banner exhorting the Supreme Being to "Save Ireland!" Open cab, containing Mr. M'Donnell and three very pretty young ladies. Banner, "Erin for ever!" The "Ladies'" column, consisting of robust apple-women and the wives and daughters of dockyard labourers out of work about six hundred strong, all adorned with some green symbol of sympathy, and headed by a powerful young woman waving a gorgeous flag with remarkable perseverance. Many of the "ladies" having gone so far past the prime of life as to be merging into infirmity, this part of the procession marched past in rather a lame and, if we may venture to say so, waddling manner; but it stuck to its purpose womanfully, and was impenetrable to chaff. After the battalion of Amazons had gone by, nothing more of interest presented itself in the long column of "demonstrators," save a few flags slightly tainted with sedition as regarded their inscriptions—*e.g.*, "Trust in God, BUT keep your powder dry;" "Vive la République!" "Disobedience to Tyrants is Duty to God;" and "Release the Captives, or withdraw the statement *of governing* Ireland according to Irish opinion"—the last of which exhortations may be impressive, but is certainly not grammatical. The bulk of the Fenian Brothers appeared to be composed of downcast, broken-spirited labourers, either on strike or badly in want of a job, utterly indifferent to the performance in which they were actors, and trudging along mechanically as if in the fulfilment of an irksome, unmeaning duty.

The first and last thing of any significance that we heard in the Park—save and except a statement made by a Common Councillor of Leeds (and received with rapturous cheering), to the effect that "not only ought the prisoners to be released, but they ought to be paid a handsome sum of money as compensation for the injustice done them"—was the declamation by a couple of cadgers of a mock Litany composed for the occasion by some Fenian humourist, several passages of which were amazingly *ad rem*, and, moreover, delightfully reckless in the matter of syntax, besides being figurative, allegorical, and altogether Hibernian in the incongruities with which they were replete. We quote from memory one or two choice bits: "When the down-trodden sons of Aaron" (probably "Erin" in the original) "shall dig their spades into their soil, free from the gravel of tyranny, then shall the wrongs of Ireland cease." "Therefore, I pray and beseech *thee*, O John Bull *and Sandy*, to sympathise with poor brother Pat, who, for knocking his shillalegh a little too hard about the heads of varmint, *was* popped into quod until the almighty people shall compel the Lords of St. Stephen's to let *them* go free." "Now it came to pass, when that renowned Irish champion, Bryan O'Lynn, bequeathed his ghost" (a pretty bequest!) "to all the wakes in Tipperary, behold there arose four Kings to suck up the best of the buttermilk and dance with the prettiest girls in ould Ireland." "Agitate, O Patriots, we beseech *thee*!" There is a rollicking carelessness as to number in this last invocation that cannot fail to excite the admiration of every true Irishman; whilst the "gravel of tyranny" may surely claim a place amongst those incongruities of utterance the paragon of which was spoken by a famous Irish judge in his admonition to a prisoner upon whom he was about to pronounce sentence: "Heaven has bestowed upon you talents and abilities of the highest order; *instead of which* you go about the country stealing ducks!"

The sight of the day—and few sights in Europe are more impressive—was the glorious green Park, crowded with all the idlers of London, whom curiosity had attracted to see "what the Fenians would do." At least a hundred thousand people were assembled within its spacious precincts; and although there was a little crowding round the group of oak trees that has become of late years a sort of forum for the promulgation of extravagant and violent opinions, nothing could exceed the good humour and self-control manifested by this enormous gathering throughout the whole proceedings. Not a policeman was to be seen near the place of meeting; indeed, the presence of a few of those "ruthless myrmidons of the law" might have served as a wholesome check upon the predatory instincts of our juvenile fellow-townsmen, who employed each shining hour in relieving the better dressed amongst the spectators of their portable property with considerable dexterity and precision. If petty larceny was actively present in our very midst, however, brutality was conspicuous by its absence; there was literary no fighting, and but little bad language that we could hear—at least, among the audience. The very entry of the Fenian columns into the Park had nothing of the terrible, the sombre, the menacing about it; it wore the semblance, rather, of a holiday jaunt, in which a certain number of British lads and lasses had engaged themselves with a view to enjoying the fresh air, the green fields, and their national music. We know few tunes more suggestive of down the middle and up again than "St. Patrick's Day," unless, indeed, "Garry Owen" be the supremely lively exception; and to both of these airs, played simultaneously in different keys, and producing an effect strikingly though unintentionally Wagnerish, did the wronged sons of poor Erin advance to their trysting-place. Another comic feature of their invasion was the exiguous strength of their cavalry division, which had been magniloquently announced in the programme as a procession of horses, whereas it turned out to be a pair—and not well matched either, nor particularly well ridden. The Fenians, we imagine (at least their London legionaries) are not great at "feats of gallant horsemanship."

To sum up yesterday's demonstration in a few words, we would say that it was useless, unnecessary, and silly; the cause of much inconvenience to the inhabitants of the West-end; conceived, arranged, and carried out in the worst possible taste; beneficial to nobody, and imposed upon a large number of poor, ignorant, easily-led men and women in order to afford a few wordy demagogues the opportunity of delivering frothy effusions, which, fortunately for the public, could be heard by very few persons beside themselves.

THE PENINSULA OF SINAI.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge has published to the Senate a report which he has received from E. H. Palmer, B. A., Fellow of St. John's College, to whom grants were made by the Senate from the Worts Travelling Bachelors' Fund, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute certain researches in the peninsula of Sinai. Mr. Palmer accompanied the Sinai Survey Expedition, and in his report says—

"While at Cairo I endeavoured to make myself acquainted with the rules which determine the value of Arabic manuscript. Sculpture and painting, or at least the delineation of living creatures, being prohibited to Mohamedans by their religion, they have no other field for the exercise of their talents for fine art than that afforded by mural decoration, and writing or illumination. Caligraphy has, therefore, been cultivated by them to an extent which can scarcely be conceived in this country. The rules which govern this science are, though more precise, founded upon as exact æsthetic principles as those of fine art criticism here. This fact has been completely overlooked by European Orientalists, and the comparative value of many of the manuscript treasures in our libraries consequently little, if at all, understood.

"It was impossible during so short a stay in Cairo to make any extensive purchases of MSS., and I therefore determined to restrict myself to making a selection of printed works which should supply the chief deficiencies which I knew to exist in the University Library.

"Thanks to the assistance and advice of Mr. Ayrton, an English gentleman and scholar, residing at Cairo, and a Bey of the Turkish Empire, and with the kind co-operation of Husein Bey and other Egyptian authorities, I have procured a number of standard works selected especially for the purpose of illustrating the literature, history, and theology of the East. These I shall hand over with a descriptive catalogue to the Syndicate of the University Library.

"The subjects of my investigations while with the surveying party were:—1, The Nomenclature of the Country; 2, The Traditions; 3, The Inscriptions.

"The method pursued by me was as follows:—

"I accompanied the officers during the actual process of making the survey, and taking with me the most intelligent Bedawin that I could find belonging to the particular locality, I inquired the name of each place as its position was noted down upon the map. I then made further inquiry in the neighbourhood from other Arabs, and never accepted a name without independent and separate testimony to corroborate the information I had at first received. Having in this manner satisfied myself of the accuracy of my information, I proceeded to inquire into the meaning and origin of the names, and set down against each one not only what I knew to be the signification of the word, but the meaning which my informant himself attached to it. I found this method invaluable for testing the accuracy of my orthography; and, although the reasons given were not unfrequently trivial or even ridiculous, they served the purpose of corroborative evidence.

"We made a special survey of the immediate neighbourhood of Jebel Musa and Jebel Serbal, and a route survey of more than 800 miles; the name of every place set down in these surveys I have ascertained and corroborated by the process just described.

"The nomenclature of the East may be divided into three classes:—1, Names derived from some physical peculiarity or natural production of the spot; 2, those derived from former owners or inhabitants; 3, those derived from legendary or historical associations. Arbitrary appellations, I believe, never occur.

"If more attention were paid to these distinctions and to the character of the people, many errors of travellers and explorers would be avoided. I need not expatiate upon the value of such accuracy both to the Biblical critic and the geographer, for, as the Archbishop of Dublin has truly and pithily remarked, Arab tradition is 'fossilized' in their nomenclature, and often furnishes undying testimony to the truth of Scripture.

"I now come to the second part of my working—the collection of traditions and legends current among the inhabitants of the Sinai desert.

"Arab tradition has undoubtedly been influenced, and in some places supplanted, by monkish legend, but there still exist abundant traces of an independent oral tradition of the events of the Exodus. I have endeavoured to form a complete collection of all these stories and to gain collateral information which should induce me to decide upon the authenticity of the various accounts. My usual practice was to devote a portion of every evening to a conversation with the Arabs over their camp fires, and to take down in their own words the tales and stories which each had to recount. These I tested by subsequent inquiries whenever I reached a spot to which I either knew or supposed a legend to attach, and in this way succeeded in bringing to light many interesting traditions which are not only undoubtedly native in their origin, but even distinct from or antagonistic to the monkish accounts, and which have an important bearing upon the history of the Exodus. Among these I may mention an Arab tradition of the rock struck by Moses in Horeb, which, taken in connexion with other circumstances, would tend to fix the site of the miracle and even of Rephedim in the neighbourhood of Wády Feirán. The so-called Rock of Moses in the vicinity of the convent is a palpable invention of the monks and is virtually disregarded by the Arabs; the rock in Feirán is much venerated by them, however, and they still perform religious ceremonies before it. The tradition has never before been noticed by travellers.

"I have, wherever it was possible, taken down the very words of my Arab informants, and have in this manner collected materials for an interesting notice of the peculiarities of Bedawin dialect and pronunciation.

"There are many other legends of great Biblical and ethnological interest to which I cannot do more than allude, as my intention in the present report is rather to explain the nature than the details of the results at which I have arrived.

"With regard to the so-called Sinaitic inscriptions I wish to make my own position clearly understood. In a matter which had occasioned so much controversy I wished to form an opinion for myself before criticizing the theories of others. It was not therefore because I depreciated the labours of my predecessors that I determined to postpone consulting their works until I should have left the peninsula, but in order that I might bring a practical knowledge of the subject to bear upon my criticism which should prevent me from being captivated by mere attractive theories. With this view I proceeded carefully to copy and examine them, and although I could not help remarking that they were undoubtedly nothing more than a phase of the ordinary Aramaic character, and as such should present no difficulty to the Semitic scholar, I adhered to my resolution of accepting nothing on mere conjecture or analogy, and after some time succeeded in deciphering them by a perfectly independent and self-interpreting process. On subsequently comparing the results which I had thus obtained with the works of Beer, Tuch, and others, I had the satisfaction of finding that while the conclusions of those eminent scholars were confirmed as to the main facts of the interpretation, I was in a position to supply deficiencies and to correct errors in their work and to produce proof positive for much that was with them, even when correct, mere conjecture. At the same time my collateral investigations compelled me to take a somewhat different view of the authorship of the inscriptions from that advanced by the savans to whom I have referred. I have brought back a collection of nearly 3,000 of these inscriptions,—in fact, a copy of almost every legible one extant in the peninsula of Sinai, and I venture to say that when I have published them with their translations the question of the Sinaitic inscriptions will have been definitely settled. Many of the inscriptions brought home by previous travellers are very fragmentary, and have been hitherto believed to be so much obliterated and weatherworn as to be quite illegible as a whole. By examining these day after day and in every possible light, I have been enabled to recover the greater part and to bring back complete transcripts of them. Since my return I have consulted the magnificent work of the Count de Vogue on the inscriptions in Central Syria, and I am glad to say that many of my own conclusions are corroborated by the results obtained by that gentleman.

"I lay claim to nothing more than to have made a perfectly independent investigation of the subject and to have made use of the opportunities afforded by a lengthened stay in the peninsula, for gaining more ample and accurate information upon this much-disputed topic.

"It was my intention thoroughly to examine, if possible, the library at the convent of Sinai, which is said to contain some important and valuable MSS. This object was frustrated by the reticence and apprehensions of the monks.

"I propose to adopt the following method of publishing the results of my researches:—

"1. Contributions to the Ordnance Survey Report upon the various departments of the work intrusted to me.

"2. A volume containing a more detailed account of my researches, namely,—

"I. A complete *corpus* of the Sinaitic inscriptions, with translations, a history of the entire question, and a dissertation upon their origin and value.

"II. An account of the Bedawin inhabitants of Sinai, their history, manners, customs, and traditions.

"III. The history of Sinai as told by the Arab historians.

"IV. A dissertation upon the nomenclature of Bible lands.

"3. A popular narrative of the Sinai expedition. This I have undertaken at the request of the other members of the party.

"As I am shortly about to start for the Tih, or 'Wilderness of the Wanderings,' the publication of my larger work must necessarily be delayed until my return.

"In that unknown desert, where Monkish influence has never yet penetrated, there must exist many interesting traces and traditions of the wanderings of the Children of Israel, and I confidently anticipate a rich harvest of Biblical and geographical discoveries.

"At any rate, I shall endeavour to employ to the best advantage the experience which the liberality of the University enabled me to acquire in my last expedition. Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt-Drake, of Trinity College, a well-known naturalist and traveller, will accompany me in my journey to the Tih."

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The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits:

12 months	6 per cent,
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16 ,,
3	do.	1/11 5/8 ,,
2	do.	1/11 9/16 ,,
1	do.	1/11 1/2 ,,
On demand		1/11 7/16 ,,
On Scotland		1/11 7/16 ,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/11 7/16 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

Printing:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

Hand-made:—Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

Machine-made:—Foolscap 9 to 18 lb., superfine cream laid 12 to 18 lb.—Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 and 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Blotting:—Superior lilac 38 lb.

Cartridge:—Cream shade rolled 25½ by 27½ in.

Packing:—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. for Spinning Mills &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

Tongued and Grooved.

Whitewood ½ by 6½ in., ½ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in., also Redwood ¾ by 6 in., and 1½ by 6½ in.

Tongued, Grooved and Beaded.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A second-hand light self-driving pony phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.

Just landed.

A neat and light English-built Buggy on C. springs by R. Neas, Longacre.

A light curricle with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure by Pearce and Countze, Longacre with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence by Neas, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new small self-driving or park Phaeton on C. springs with moveable driving box by Lewis.

Four second-hand Dog-carts.

A nearly new single horse four-seated Phaeton with moveable shutters.

And also,

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Mail Phaeton by E. Ketserton with a set of double harness.

The above to be seen at a day's notice to the undersigned.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, collins patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

Just Landed.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 80 to 100 & 225.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
24th November, 1869.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Tumours, Cancers and Bad Breasts.—If any departure from health requires earlier attention than another, to prevent disastrous consequences, it is the above class of diseases. Whenever the ailment first appears, Holloway's Ointment should be energetically rubbed on the part till a considerable quantity be absorbed. The Pills should also be commenced with early, in order to regulate the flow of blood. If these remedies be diligently persevered in for a short time their effect will be marvellous; whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment, the Pills remove the constitutional disturbance. The cure is neither superficial nor temporary, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME GREY ARAB CHARGER, 14.2 high, 7 years old. Quiet in harness, good action, fast, and up to weight. Price Rs. 800. For further particulars apply to X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, four Cylindrical Flue BOILERS, 20 feet long by 6 feet diameter, now lying in the Fort Press Company's premises in the Fort.—For particulars apply to
Bombay, 23rd November 1869. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

MATHERAN.—FOR SALE, STONEHOUSE, a Bungalow situated at Louisa Point, Matheran, well built and furnished.—For particulars apply to Col. DICKINSON, R. E., or to Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, two highly finished PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8 and 12 Horse Power. On view at the Prince of Wales' Press Company's premises at Colaba.—For full particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 24th November 1869.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s s, at annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London:—

Champagne, Imperial	at Rs.	24	per doz.
Hock, Sparkling	,,	24	,,
——, Still, Niersteins Pearl	,,	24	,,
Moselle, Sparkling	,,	24	,,
——, Still, Brauneberger	,,	24	,,

23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.

Head Office,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.

Governor.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

Sub-Governor. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
Deputy-Governor. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Directors.

Nath. Alexander, Esq.
John A. Arbuthnot, Esq.
Harvey Brand, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
Geo Louis Monck Gibbs, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry G. Gordon, Esq.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Henry J. B. Kendall, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
William Rennie, Esq.
P. F. Robertson, Esq.
Robert Ryrie, Esq.
Lewis A. Wallace, Esq.
William B. Watson, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

The following are examples of the total Bonus additions, made to the 31st December 1865, on Policies on which Twenty Annual Premiums had been paid.

Age at Entry.	Sum assured. £	Bonus additions. £	s.	d.
25	1000	251	1	0
35	1000	306	11	0
45	1000	336	2	0
55	1000	358	17	0

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 15th November 1869. Agents for Bombay

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Chief Offices,
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1859, 1860, 1861	£101,000	average per an.	£33,000
,, 1862, 1863, 1864	£123,000	,,	£41,000
,, 1865, 1866, 1867	£180,745	,,	£60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military, and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the Option of effecting Assurances at Civil Rates of Premium.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Board of Directors.

General Sir FRED. SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., Chairman.

George Fred. Anderson, Esq.
Edward Hamilton Anson, Esq.
George Bermingham, Esq.
Henry Deffell, Esq.
James Furnell, Esq.
Robert Wallen Jones, Esq.
Lord Geo. Gordon Lennox, M.P.
Robert Norton, Esq., M.D.
Admiral Michael Quin.
Reginald Read, Esq.

Directors of Calcutta Branch.

Offices—29 DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East India Railway Company.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
S. E. Collis, Esq. (Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.) Officiating Solicitor to Government.
Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Secretary Indian Branches:—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.

Directors of Bombay Branch.

Andrew Hay, Esq., late Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
Robert Angus, Esq., Merchant.
C. F. Farran, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual. Rs. a. p.	Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.	Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual. Rs. a. p.	Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of Previous death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages:

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 55 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 60 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 55 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 60 or Death. Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	20	55 0 0	41 8 0	39 8 0
25	45 8 0	39 0 0	34 8 0	25	52 0 0	46 8 0	43 8 0
30	57 0 0	46 8 0	40 0 0	30	62 8 0	54 0 0	49 0 0
35	77 8 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	35	81 8 0	65 0 0	67 0 0
40	116 0 0	78 0 0	59 0 0	40	119 0 0	84 0 0	68 0 0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

Calcutta, 15th November 1869.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.
HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½, each	Rs.	2	Cash.
Cartes de Visite ,,	,,	1	

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MADAME DE BALDIE, MILLINER, &c.,

Begs to announce that she has removed to No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla (next door to the Bombay Hotel), where she hopes to meet with the same kind patronage and support that she has received during the past three years.

All out-station orders strictly attended to, and Ladies' own materials made up.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

H. C. FREEMAN and Co.,
UNDERTAKERS,
SCULPTORS, ENGRAVERS,
HOUSE DECORATORS, and PAINTERS.
No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay,

Beg to announce to the inhabitants of Bombay, its vicinity and all outstations that they have just opened a large and first class establishment at the above address, where all orders for FUNERALS, TABLETS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and HEAD STONES of every description will be received and carefully carried out.

Messrs. H. C. Freeman and Company are fully aware of the great want felt in Bombay of moderate Undertaking, and are now prepared to furnish Funerals to suit all classes, at reduced rates, and trust that by the adoption of this system, and the efficiency of their establishment, to secure the satisfaction of all.

All orders from outstations punctually attended to, and local orders must be accompanied by written instructions.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on MILNER'S SAFES.—MILNER'S SAFES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c., are the best and cheapest safeguards against fire and thieves. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.

Price lists, drawings, etc., can be had from
A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner & Co.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they have OPENED FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these Premises, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c., will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

SELLING OFF.—The following Goods are being SOLD at greatly REDUCED PRICES to clear stock:—

Accordians
Cigarettes
Concertinas
Corn Flour
Eau de Stuttgart
Embroidery for Slippers only
Enamelled Iron Ware
Fancy Goods
Glass Ware
Gold Beading
Hand Organs
Ink and Pencil Erasers
Insulators
Lady's Companions
Lamps
Lanterns
Leather Goods, Fancy
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders
Musical Boxes
Pencils, Office
Pictures
Table Linen, English
do. do. Country
Tobacco
Towels, English and Country
Toys
Wall Papers and Borders
Work Boxes
Writing Desks.

J. NEUBERG.
9 Hummum Street.

PIANOS.

Another Consignment, per Sir John Lawrence, of Solid Mahogany Square PIANOS, 7 octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart. These celebrated Instruments are manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India.

This being the first batch of Pianos for the present season, Mr. Neuberg begs to request early application, having a great demand for these favourite Instruments.

Price Rs. 575 Cash and Rs. 600.

J. NEUBERG,
9 Hummum Street.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON, in cut.
Do. do. in Tins containing ½ side each.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, in cut.
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
Do. COCOA NIBS.
OSWEGO CORN FLOUR.

J. NEUBERG.

EAU DE COLOGNE
DE
JOHANN MARIE FARINA,
GEGENUBER DEM JULICHS PLATZ.
THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Single Bottles ... each	1 0	1 2
Cases of six Bottles ,,	5 8	6 0
Wickered Half Pint Bottles ,,	1 12	2 0
Wickered Pint Bottles ,,	3 4	3 12

The superiority of this manufacture is unquestionable.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THOMPSON and COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
Byculla, Parell, Road, next to the Jewish Synagogue.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE of NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, plated glass and porcelain ware, a rosewood cottage piano, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

On Saturday next, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the above place of Mr. W. Spiers changing his residence, the same comprising, rich cut glass plated and porcelain ware, cutlery, &c., carved blackwood and mahogany furniture such as round, dining, pier, and other tables, side board, dining and drawing room easy and garden chairs, English mahogany half backed sofas, a rosewood cottage piano by "Ivory and Prangly" book case, hanging and table argand lamps, carpets, flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, camp cots, reclining couches dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, screens, dispense and cookroom articles, &c.

No catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1869. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 27th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co, will sell by public auction, at their rooms, No. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the carved blackwood furniture, comprising, circular tables, couches, chairs, camp cots, chest of drawers, blackwood cupboards, tea poys, towel horses, dressing and washing tables, engraving in gilt and other frames, time-pieces, clocks, &c.; also an assortment of kerosine table lamps, one case of wire Canary bird cages, several fancy porcelain toys, leather portmanteaus, and a variety of sundry articles.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of madapollams, shirtings, T cloths, jaconets, dhoties, scarfs, domestics, &c.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY by public auction by order of the Mortgagee Pestonjee Aspendiarjee Mody, on account of the Mortgagor pursuant to the power vested in the Mortgagee by a deed dated the seventh day of October 1868.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co., will sell by public auction the undermentioned properties in three lots on the undermentioned dates at their Auction Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, situate in Apollo Street, within the Fort.

Lot No. 1 will be put up for sale on Monday the 29th day of November, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. in the said Rooms.

Lot No. 1.

This Lot consists of three landed properties, out of which one is situate at Hornby Road, and the other two in Purshotum Chimnajee Street within the Fort are as follows

Firstly.—All that Piece or Parcel of land or ground together with the message, tenements, or dwelling-house, partly standing on the Farzendary ground belonging to Moroba Narronsett and partly on the ground registered by the collector of land revenue as pension and tax ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 297 and 298 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25 and lately No. 26 situate, lying and being on the west side of Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort, and in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded on the east by the said Purshotum Chimnajee Street, on the west by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Daver, on the north by the passage relating this Premises, as well as to the Parcel next hereinafter described, and on the south by the property of the late Byramjee Heerajee Colat, deceased, and which said premises were formerly and now are in the occupation of Merwanjee Fuckerjee Pow-walla.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message, tenement, or dwelling house, partly standing on the Farzendary ground belonging to Moroba Narronset, and partly on the ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under Nos. 291, 281, 291, 297, and 298, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24 formerly No. 25, situate on the west side of Purshotum Chimnajee Street aforesaid in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-one square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said Purshotum Chimnajee Street, on the west by the piece of ground and stable built thereon next hereinafter described, on the north by the property of Pandoo Juma Collee, and on the south by the passage used appertaining to the premises hereby firstly described, and the house hereinabove firstly described, and which said piece of ground and message were formerly in the occupation of Manockjee Ruttonjee Zilla and is now in that of Hormusjee Pestonjee Jogeena.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message, tenement, or stable, partly standing on the furzandary ground belonging to Moroba Narronsett, and partly on the pension and tax ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as pension and tax ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 297, and 298, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10 situate on the east side of Hornby Row within the Fort of Bombay, and in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba and containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-seven square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the hereditaments hereinbefore secondly above described, on the west by the Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north by the house of Dadabhoy Manockjee, and the south by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Daver which said piece of ground and message was formerly in the occupation of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, but is now in that of Hormusjee Byramjee Rana.

Lot No. 2 will be put up for sale on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. in the said Rooms.

Lot No. 2.

This lot consists of a piece of land or ground situate in Collawaddy or Badamcha Bhat at Worlee, within the Town and Island of Bombay.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, also right to a furzandary rent of the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon belonging to other tenants situate in Callawady or Badamcha bhat in Worlee, in the sub-district of Mazagon within the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine square yards and six ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the sea-shore, on the west by the property of Vurgeevundass Mahdhowdass, on the north also by the property of the said Virgeevundass Mahdhowdass, and on the south by the property of Wittoba Mancojee, and which said piece or parcel of land and ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 664, and was formerly and still is in the occupation of Pandoo Kafer Nakewa, Mushal Cannaha Heera Cumlacha and other tenants of the said Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy.

Lot No. 3 will be put up for sale on the said Tuesday, the 30th November, instant, at 4½ o'clock P.M. in the said Rooms.

Lot No. 3.

This lot consists of three landed properties or oarts, situate at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or oart with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, trees and appurtenances, situate at Mahim in the sub-district of Mazagon aforesaid, containing by admeasurement four thousand, eight hundred and forty-six square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the oart of Zoogra Antone Ribaro, on the west by the public passage leading to the Portuguese church road, on the north by the public passage leading to the Portuguese Church, and on the south also by the public road leading to Dadur and which said piece or parcel of land or oart is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 74, and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassumbhoy.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or oart situate at Mahim in the sub-district of Mazagon aforesaid without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the public passage leading to the Portuguese Church Road, on the west and south by the Oart of Charles Coake, and on the north by the road leading to the Portuguese Church, and which said piece or parcel of land or oart is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 74 and was formerly and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassambhoy, and

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of salt-batty ground situate at Mahim in the sub-district of Mazagon aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the batty ground of Jonas de Souza, on the west by the batty ground of Arjoon Muccoond Dhooroo, on the south by the batty ground of Dawoo Kessow Dhooroo, and on the north by the batty ground of Pudmon Bhewa Kenny, and which said ground is registered in the Foras Land Revenue Book under No. 8, and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassumbhoy and formerly in that of Rustomjee Nowrojee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagee at No. 5, Church Lane, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of BUILDING MATERIALS at MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on Thursday, the 2nd day of December next, at 1 P. M., at Morley Hall, Colaba, on account and risk of the concerned—

A lot of building materials consisting of rubble-stones, cut-stones, teak rafters, pick axes, shovels, ironware, scaffolding planks and other materials useful for building purposes to contractors and Builders.

Terms of Sale.—The goods to be taken delivery of within one day or on the day of sale, on making the payment thereof, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of purchase.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday, the 4th proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the undersigned, near the Custom House, Fort, where it now lies:—

A boat or padow named Awaized of 66 Bombay candies burthen with sail, oars, ropes, &c., numbered 1906.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One second-hand sewing machine, by Wheeler and Wilson.

One mahogany Thurston's slate billiard table with lamp, balls, cues, marking boards, &c., complete; can be inspected at the English Hotel, No. 8, Military Square, Fort.

A roomy double-seated brougham built by Thorn, strong horse and new harness, to be sold for Rs. 1,500. The above can be seen by giving 4 hours notice to the undersigned.

A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th November, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
8, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of COPPER SHEATHING.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction, on account and risk of Mr. Narrondass Jewandass in the godown No. 8, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

30 cases copper sheathing.

N. B.—For specifications, &c., apply to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 29th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
4 do. do. madapollams.
5 cases T. red scarfs.
5 do. do. cambric.
5 do. do. prints.

An Invoice of kerosine lamps in a variety designs.

On account of those it may concern—

E. A. C.—100 kegs red lead.

At 2 P. M.

A dark brown Arab buggy or brougham horse.

SALE of TEAK BEAMS and SCANTLINGS.

On Wednesday, the 1st December, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the shipper.

200 very superior teak beams, from 25 to 60 feet in length.

Also, a large quantity of teak scantlings of different sizes in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

N. B.—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

COFFEE ESTATES.

On Wednesday, the 8th December, at the hour of 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to auction sale, at their rooms, the following very eligible agricultural investments.

Firstly—All that well-known coffee estate called the "Pandurang" estate, situated in the coffee district of north Wynaad, brought forward to a high state of cultivation and well worthy the attention of experienced planters.

This estate extending over an area of about 350 acres and of which about 150 are planted is splendidly situated in the Chitangerry Forest, Malabar, and is bounded as follows:—on the north by Rasselas Estate, on the south by Government land, on the east by the Reading and Alton Estates and Government land, and on the west by the Richlieu Estate.

Also,

Secondly—All that equally desirable or, if any thing, it may be considered somewhat better property, situated on the neighbourhood of the foregoing called the "Cama estate."

This Estate consists of about 400 acres of land more or less of which about 150 are under cultivation. It is situated in the Tinnevelly Forest, Malabar, and about 9 miles from Manantoddy and bounded as follows:—on the east by the Bungerry Estate, on the west by Government land, on the north by the Bungairy Mountains, and on the south by Government and other lands.

Also.

Thirdly—A tract of vacant leasehold land in the district of Tirhoot, containing 1,500 acres more or less and bounded as follows: on the east, west, north and south by properties known by the names of Ooran Paira, Codamna Cumbalum and Cota Param, Linga Culloo and Cullary Paira respectively.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new English Dog-cart in perfect order with everything complete and a set of English harness.

The property of an Officer.

A grey Arab charger stands 14-2, age 6 years—believed to be sound—very powerful and a good pigsticker; goes also in harness.

THE CORRECT ROTTEN ROW BUILD.

A PETERS & SONS' West-end SOCIABLE BAROUCHE, though used it is no way injured and is to be sold at half its value.

A good light serviceable miniature brougham in excellent condition. Price Rs. 550.

Bombay, 26th November 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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